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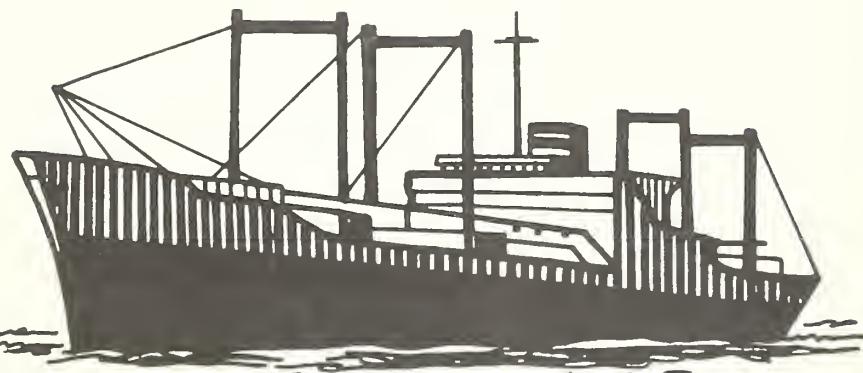


FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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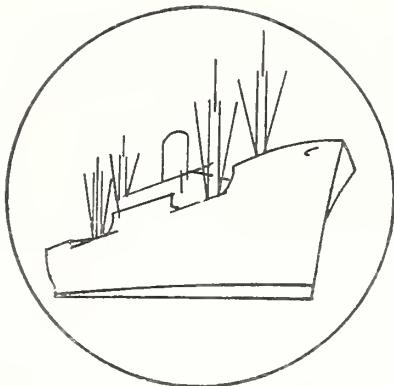
- Commercial Exports for Dollars were Record High in Calendar Year 1965
- U.S. Agricultural Exports to the European Economic Community, Calendar Years 1962-65
- Exports Compared with Imports 1964 and 1965
- Export Highlights
- Import Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July-April 1964-65 and 1965-66

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Foreign Development and Trade Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$6,229 million in calendar year 1965, down 2 percent from the record \$6,348 million in 1964. Commercial sales for dollars rose to an alltime high of \$4,777 million, nearly \$200 million above the year-earlier record. Exports of feed grains and oilseeds and products accounted for most of the gain. The continued rise in incomes in Western Europe and Japan has stimulated U.S. exports of agricultural commodities, especially feed grains, soybeans, and protein meal. Abundant U.S. supplies at competitive prices and vigorous market promotion efforts also have contributed to the advance.

Shipments under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,452 million, down 18 percent from 1964, and only 23 percent of total exports. This was the smallest proportion since the beginning of the P.L. 480 program in 1954.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) increased 28 percent from 1962 to 1965. The increase has been more rapid than total U.S. agricultural exports, which were up 24 percent. Feed grains and wheat accounted for the largest share of variable levy commodities exported from the United States. During 1962-64, commodities other than feed grains and wheat that were subject to variable levies accounted for about 10 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC. In 1965, however, this share dropped to 7 percent. Principal commodities not subject to variable import levies included soybeans, oilcake and meal, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, and cotton. The Netherlands is the largest market for U.S. agricultural products followed by West Germany, Italy, Belgium-Luxembourg, and France.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports exceeded agricultural imports in 1965 for the sixth consecutive calendar year. Agricultural exports, totaling \$6,229 million in 1965, were \$2,141 million larger than imports.

Commercial sales for dollars of \$4,777 million in 1965 were \$2,529 million above supplementary (partially competitive) imports. Nearly half of the imports were complementary (noncompetitive) items such as coffee, cocoa beans, carpet wool, and crude natural rubber.

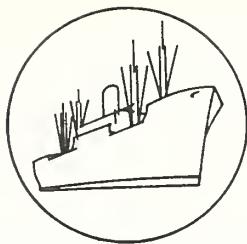
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U.S. agricultural exports were estimated at \$6,123 million during July-May 1965-66, up 10 percent from the \$5,567 million for the same months of 1964-65. Exports of agricultural products were estimated at \$543 million in May 1966, up 2 percent from May 1965. Grains and preparations continued to be the major commodity group exported from the United States. Japan is the largest market for feed grains followed by the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Canada.

Agricultural exports to the EEC totaled \$1,369 million in July-April 1965-66, up 19 percent from the corresponding period a year ago. Commodities subject to the EEC's variable levies totaled \$634 million, 46 percent of total agricultural exports to the EEC. Feed grains and wheat accounted for the increase. Excluding feed grains, wheat, wheat flour, and rye, July-April exports of variable levy commodities were down to \$82 million, or 21 percent. Agricultural exports not subject to variable levies totaled \$735 million, up 4 percent from July-April a year earlier. Soybeans, oilcake and meal accounted for much of the increase. Other increases occurred in fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, tobacco, and variety meats.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption advanced to \$3,709 million in July-April 1965-66 from \$3,303 million in the same period a year earlier. Over two-thirds of the gain occurred in supplementary (partially competitive) products, mainly dutiable cattle, meats and dairy products, and apparel wool. Complementary products also were up 8 percent in July-April. Imports of bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, and spices were up sharply.



SPECIAL in this issue

HIGHER COMMERCIAL SALES ACCOUNTED FOR NEAR RECORD U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
IN CALENDAR YEAR 1965

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois 1/

U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$6,229 million in calendar year 1965, down 2 percent from the record \$6,348 million in 1964. Commercial sales for dollars rose to an alltime high of \$4,777 million, nearly \$200 million above the year-earlier record. Exports of feed grains and oilseeds and products accounted for most of the gain. Each of these commodity groups totaled more than \$1 billion in 1965. Exports of rice and fruits and preparations rose substantially from a year earlier. Partially offsetting decreases occurred in exports of wheat, cotton, tobacco, dairy products, and animals and products (except dairy). The continued rise in incomes in the industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan has stimulated U.S. exports of agricultural commodities especially feed grains, soybeans, and protein meal. Abundant U.S. supplies at competitive prices and vigorous market promotion efforts also have contributed to the advance (tables 1 and 2).

Shipments under Government-financed programs, principally under P.L. 480 -- the Trade Assistance and Development Act of 1954, as amended -- fell 18 percent from the 1964 total, to \$1,452 million. Exports under Government-financed programs made up only 23 percent of total exports -- the smallest proportion since the beginning of the P.L. 480 programs in 1954. The average for the 11-year period was 31 percent. The greatest decline was in shipments under Title I, sales for foreign currency. Donations under Titles II and III were smaller than a year earlier. Shipments under the barter program rose nearly one-half and long-term supply and dollar credit sales authorized by Title IV rose about one-fourth from those in 1964.

U.S. exports of wheat and flour declined \$348.3 million (133 million bushels) to \$1,184.1 million (720 million bushels) in 1965 from a year earlier. These exports fell 16 percent in volume and 23 percent in value due to a 15-cents-per-bushel drop in the average export price of wheat and equivalent of flour. Exports were heavier in the latter half of the year because of a strong foreign

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Table 1.--U.S. exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value and percent of total, calendar years 1955 through 1965

Type of export	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1955
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	through 1965
-- Million dollars --												
Public Law 480:												
Title I, sales for foreign currency.....	263	638	762	753	732	1,015	879	1,010	1,163	1,223	867	9,305
Title II, disaster relief.....	121	102	71	84	56	79	195	143	174	116	94	1,235
Title III, donations.....	188	186	166	159	107	122	155	178	169	186	160	1/1,776
Title III, barter.....	262	372	244	65	175	117	181	137	74	123	182	1/1,932
Title IV, long-term supply and dollar credit sales.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	42	51	99	123	316
Total Public Law 480.....	834	1,298	1,243	1,061	1,070	1,333	1,411	1,510	1,631	1,747	1,426	14,564
Mutual Security (AID), Secs. 402 and 550, sales for foreign currency and economic aid 2/.....	351	449	318	214	158	157	179	35	11	23	26	1,921
Total exports under specified Government-financed programs.....	1,185	1,747	1,561	1,275	1,228	1,490	1,590	1,545	1,642	1,770	1,452	16,485
Total exports outside specified Government-financed programs 3/.....	2,014	2,423	2,945	2,580	2,727	3,342	3,434	3,489	3,942	4,578	4,777	36,251
Total agricultural exports.....	3,199	4,170	4,506	3,855	3,955	4,832	5,024	5,034	5,584	6,348	6,229	52,736
-- Percent --												
Public Law 480:												
Title I, sales for foreign currency.....	8	15	17	19	19	21	17	20	21	19	14	18
Title II, disaster relief.....	4	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	3	2	1	2
Title III, donations.....	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Title III, barter.....	8	9	5	2	4	2	4	3	1	2	3	4
Title IV, long-term supply and dollar credit sales.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/	1	1	2	2	1
Total Public Law 480.....	26	31	28	27	27	28	28	30	29	28	23	28
Mutual Security (AID), Secs. 402 and 550, sales for foreign currency and economic aid.....	11	11	7	6	4	3	4	1	4/	4/	4/	3
Total exports under specified Government-financed programs.....	37	42	35	33	31	31	32	31	29	28	23	31
Total exports outside specified Government-financed programs.....	63	58	65	67	69	69	68	69	71	72	77	69
Total agricultural exports.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ The addition of \$22 million shipments under the barter program and \$20 million under the Title III donations program in July-December 1954 brings the total of shipments under these programs since the beginning of P.L. 480 to \$1,954 million and \$1,796 million, respectively.

2/ Values shown are disbursements for exports.

3/ Exports "outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

4/ Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

Table 2.--Exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity calendar year 1965 compared with 1964

Commodity	Exports under Government-financed programs			Commercial sales for dollars 1/			Total agricultural exports		
	1964	1965	Change	1964	1965	Change	1964	1965	Change
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --				-- <u>Million dollars</u> --			-- <u>Million dollars</u> --		
Wheat and wheat flour.....	1,074.8	826.5	-248.3	457.6	357.6	-100.0	1,532.4	1,184.1	-348.3
Feed grains, excluding products.....	77.0	81.6	+4.6	778.7	1,052.6	+273.9	855.7	1,134.2	+278.5
Rice, milled.....	73.2	72.1	-1.1	131.5	171.3	+39.8	204.7	243.4	+38.7
Cotton.....	162.1	114.6	-47.5	519.6	371.6	-148.0	681.7	486.2	-195.5
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	42.7	62.3	+19.6	370.1	320.4	-49.7	412.8	382.7	-30.1
Oilseeds and products.....	128.1	142.7	+14.6	885.3	1,013.8	+128.5	1,013.4	1,156.5	+143.1
Dairy products.....	127.6	84.7	-42.9	137.7	111.3	-26.4	4/265.3	196.0	-69.3
Animals and products, except dairy.....	38.8	30.1	-8.7	578.0	563.6	-14.4	616.8	593.7	-23.1
Fruits and preparations.....	0.1	---	-0.1	278.5	313.1	+34.6	278.6	313.1	+34.5
Vegetables and preparations.....	4.9	2.4	-2.5	153.1	153.0	-0.1	158.0	155.4	-2.6
Other.....	40.2	34.9	-5.3	287.9	348.4	+60.5	328.1	383.3	+55.2
Total agricultural exports.....	1,769.5	1,451.9	-317.6	4,578.0	4,776.7	+198.7	6,347.5	6,228.6	-118.9

demand for U.S. wheat. Exports of wheat grain to Japan, the leading dollar market, totaled \$109.1 million, about the same as in 1964. Shipments of wheat grain to the European Economic Community (EEC) advanced to \$67.7 million from \$59.2 million in 1964. The USSR purchased 62 million bushels of wheat (\$110.4 million) in 1964, but in 1965, did not import wheat from the United States.

Most of the reduction in exports of wheat under Government programs took place in sales for foreign currencies under Title I. Shipments of wheat to Brazil in 1965 were only about 15 percent of the 1964 total. Exports to Pakistan, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Korea were lower than a year earlier. Exports to India totaled over 200 million bushels, substantially the same as in 1964. Exports of wheat and grain sorghums to India have been greatly accelerated in 1966.

Yugoslavia, a Title I recipient of U.S. agricultural exports since the beginning of that program through 1964, was the principal Title IV destination for wheat exports in 1965.

Exports of feed grains from the United States rose \$278.5 million to a record high of \$1,134.2 million in 1965. Sharp increases in exports of corn and grain sorghums accounted for the rise. The rapid advance in livestock production in Western Europe and Japan, smaller crops of coarse grains in Western Europe, and reduced exportable supplies of coarse grains in other exporting countries contributed to the increase.

Shipments of corn rose \$180.5 million to \$832.2 million in 1965. Exports to the EEC advanced to \$341.2 million from \$238.9 million a year earlier. Exports to the Netherlands totaled \$105.4 million; West Germany, \$55.8 million; and Italy, \$133.2 million. Exports to Japan, the largest single market, amounted to \$137.4 million, compared with \$89.3 million in 1964. Shipments to Spain rose to \$66.4 million from \$27.8 million.

Shipments of grain sorghums advanced over 70 percent to \$209.0 million in 1965, compared with \$121.9 million a year earlier. Japan was the leading market, purchasing \$70.1 million, nearly double the 1964 total. Shipments to the EEC amounted to \$86.5 million, up about \$25 million from 1964 shipments to the area. Leading destinations in the EEC were the Netherlands, which purchased \$46.6 million of U.S. grain sorghums; Belgium-Luxembourg, \$27.2 million; and West Germany, \$11.3 million.

Only 7 percent of the corn and about 10 percent of the grain sorghum exports took place under Government programs in 1965.

A rise in commercial sales for dollars accounted for the advance of about one-fifth in U.S. exports of milled rice in 1965 compared with 1964. There has been a spectacular rise in exports to Japan, the leading dollar market, from less than \$1 million in 1963 and prior years, to \$12.5 million in 1964 and \$50.8 million in 1965. Other leading commercial markets were Nansei and Nanpo Islands, the Republic of South Africa, Canada, Peru, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Ghana.

Most of the Government-financed exports took place under Title I. Principal destinations were India, Viet-Nam, and the Philippines.

U.S. exports of cotton totaled \$486.2 million (3.8 million bales) in 1965 compared with \$681.7 million (5.2 million bales) in 1964. Larger exportable supplies in major exporting countries of the Free World, increased competition from man-made fibers, and the working down of stocks in major importing countries were factors contributing to the decline.

Three-quarters of the decrease was in commercial sales for dollars. Japan continued to be the major dollar market, purchasing \$122.5 million of U.S. cotton compared with \$132.3 million in 1964. Based on disbursements, \$75.6 million of the cotton exports to Japan were financed under credits authorized by the Export-Import Bank. An additional \$16.9 million of U.S. cotton was purchased under the CCC credit sales program. The cotton industry in Japan began operating under a 6-month restraint program on October 1, 1965, with the objective of bringing about a better balance between supply and demand. Later the industry decided to extend the curtailment program for an additional 9 months. U.S. cotton exports to the EEC totaled \$70.3 million compared with \$189.1 million in 1964 and shipments to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) fell to \$38.8 million from \$65.6 million a year earlier.

A decline of \$47.5 million in cotton exports occurred in Government-financed programs mostly under Titles I and IV. Exports under the barter program under Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation were higher than a year earlier. Major destinations for the \$54.9 million of U.S. cotton exported under Title I were Korea, India, the Congo (Leopoldville), and Viet-Nam. India, the Philippines, Colombia, China (Taiwan), Yugoslavia, and Korea were important recipients of cotton under the barter program. China (Taiwan) and Yugoslavia were principal destinations for cotton under Title IV.

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled \$382.7 million (468 million pounds) in 1965 compared with \$412.8 million (514 million pounds) a year earlier. All of the decline was in commercial sales for dollars. A substantial drop in exports to the United Kingdom was responsible for most of the decline in exports of flue-cured tobacco, which fell to \$298.5 million (351 million pounds) from \$325.4 million (396 million pounds) in 1964. Sweden, which imported substantial quantities of U.S. flue-cured and burley in 1964, took a much smaller quantity of flue-cured and no burley tobacco in 1965. Exports of tobacco to the EEC were about the same in 1965 as a year earlier. Shipments to Australia rose 40 percent from 1964.

The United Arab Republic (Egypt), Viet-Nam, and the Congo (Leopoldville) were the major recipients of tobacco under Title I. The United Kingdom, Japan, and West Germany -- among the leading dollar markets for U.S. tobacco -- also received substantial additional quantities under the barter program.

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products amounted to \$1,156.5 million in 1965, exceeding \$1 billion for the second time. Dollar exports made up nearly 90 percent of the total. Rising incomes, which resulted in increased demand for

livestock products in the leading industrialized countries in turn have stimulated the demand for U.S. feed, including grains, soybeans for crushing, and oilcake and meal.

Exports of soybeans in 1965 reached \$650.1 million compared with \$566.9 million in 1964. Japan was the leading market for U.S. soybeans, purchasing \$153.0 million, nearly one-fourth of the total. Exports to Canada, including an undetermined amount of transshipments through ports on the St. Lawrence Seaway, amounted to \$91.6 million. Shipments to the EEC totaled \$226.3 million, 6 percent higher than a year earlier. Leading EEC markets were the Netherlands, which purchased \$81.9 million; West Germany, \$75.6 million; Italy, \$42.9 million; and Belgium-Luxembourg, \$19.3 million.

A smaller volume of cottonseed and soybean oils was exported in 1965 than a year earlier, but price increases resulted in a rise in value to \$240.6 million from \$220.6 million (including the estimated value of donations under Title III not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census in 1964). Shipments of oilcake and meal totaled \$186.7 million in 1965 compared with \$144.5 million in 1964.

Shipments to India and Pakistan accounted for a large part of the vegetable oils exported under Title I. Shipments to Latin America made up about half the vegetable oil exports under the barter program, including substantial quantities of soybean oil to Argentina and cottonseed oil to Mexico. Morocco received vegetable oils under Title I and the barter program. Yugoslavia was the major recipient of soybean oil under Title IV.

U.S. exports of dairy products totaled \$196.0 million in 1965 compared with the 1964 total of \$265.3 (including the estimated value of donations under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census in 1964). Three-fifths of the \$69.1 million drop in value was in exports under Government programs.

Sharp reductions took place in shipments of butter both in commercial and Government program exports. Demand for U.S. butter in Western Europe was reduced due to the recovery of milk production in that area from the low levels of 1963 and 1964. Exports of anhydrous milkfat also fell sharply from 1964 with most of the decline in donations under Title III.

Exports of nonfat dry milk were reduced less sharply than butter and milkfat products. Smaller exportable supplies in the United States and increasing world production were responsible for the decline. The Netherlands, largest importer of U.S. nonfat dry milk in 1964, had larger stocks at the beginning of 1965. In addition, European production was rising. Government program exports of nonfat dry milk, principally donations under Title III, dropped less than commercial exports.

Viet-Nam was the principal recipient of dairy products under Title I, mostly condensed milk. Donations under Titles II and III, which had consisted of a

large volume of butter, butteroil, and nonfat dry milk in 1964, were limited almost entirely to nonfat dry milk in 1965.

U.S. exports of animals and products (except dairy products) fell \$23.1 million to \$593.7 million from a year earlier. Exports of lard fell to 251 million pounds from 682 million pounds in 1964. Higher U.S. prices and larger supplies in Western Europe contributed to the decline. U.S. exports of inedible tallow declined to 1,998 million pounds from 2,111 million a year earlier. Price increases, however, resulted in a value increase of nearly \$25 million.

U.S. exports of meats and products fell to 346 million pounds in 1965 from 448 million in 1964. Exports of pork fell to 48 million pounds from 133 million a year earlier partly because of smaller exportable U.S. supplies during 1965. Reduced production in Western Europe had stimulated 1964 exports to levels above most recent years.

The decline in U.S. exports of fresh and frozen chickens was partially offset by a rise in shipments of fresh and frozen turkeys.

Exports of U.S. hides and skins rose \$15.8 million to \$108.5 million in 1965. Exports to Japan totaled \$29.1 million. Shipments to the EEC amounted to \$31.6 million, including \$13.9 million to the Netherlands and \$11.0 million to West Germany. Exports to Mexico have risen from \$3.7 million in 1963 to \$7.7 million in 1964 and \$9.2 million in 1965. The USSR purchased \$6.2 million of U.S. hides and skins in 1965.

A substantially smaller quantity of tallow was exported under Government programs than in the previous year, as well as less beef and poultry. No lard was shipped under programs in 1965.

U.S. exports of fruits and preparations rose \$34.5 million to \$313.1 million in 1965 from the previous year. Most of the gain was in shipments of fresh fruits which were nearly \$20 million higher. Exports of most major fresh fruits rose. Oranges were \$6 million above the 1964 total. Exports of canned fruits gained over \$7 million and dried fruits, over \$8 million. The quantity of fruit juices was higher but lower prices for orange juice resulted in a small decline in value. Most of the increase occurred in July-December as a result of increased production of many items.

U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations totaled \$155.4 million in 1965, only slightly below the 1964 total of \$158.0 million. Most of the small decline was in shipments of dry edible beans under Government programs. Shipments of canned vegetables were little changed from the previous year. Exports of dried peas and fresh vegetables were higher than a year earlier.

Exports under credit sales programs.--Disbursements under Export-Import Bank credits and purchases under the CCC credit sales program totaled \$196.4 million in calendar year 1965, up \$31.4 million from the 1964 total. Nearly all of the increase was in CCC credit purchases of wheat, corn, and grain sorghums (table 3). Credit sales are a part of exports outside Government-financed programs --

Table 3.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity,
calendar year 1965 1/

Commodity	Export-Import :		
	Bank loans	CCC credit	Total
	and medium term:	sales <u>3/</u>	credit sales
	guarantees <u>2/</u> :		
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --			
Wheat.....	---	23.0	23.0
.....			
Corn.....	---	54.9	54.9
.....			
Grain sorghums.....	---	17.9	17.9
.....			
Barley.....	---	1.2	1.2
.....			
Rice, milled.....	---	0.4	0.4
.....			
Cotton.....	76.9	20.8	97.7
.....			
Tobacco.....	---	0.2	0.2
.....			
Tallow.....	1.1	---	1.1
.....			
Total.....	78.0	118.4	196.4
.....			

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest
(covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank
medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

dollar sales -- in tables 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8 of this report, but are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

Purchases of corn under the CCC credit sales program rose \$25 million to \$54.9 million in 1965. Purchases for export to Japan and Italy made up nearly three-fifths of the total. Other important destinations included Spain, the Netherlands, Greece, the United Kingdom, and Belgium.

Purchases of wheat totaled \$23.0 million, nearly four-fifths higher than 1964. Wheat was exported to 14 countries under the CCC credit sales program during the year. Lebanon, India, Haiti, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Chile were the principal countries of destination.

Shipments of cotton under this program totaled \$20.8 million, about three-fifths of the 1964 total. Eight countries received cotton under this program with four-fifths of the cotton going to Japan.

Credit purchases of grain sorghums rose \$8.9 million to \$17.9 million in 1965. Purchases for export to Japan totaled \$16.8 million.

Nearly three-fifths of the CCC credit purchases were for export to Asia, primarily to Japan. Lebanon and India were also important destinations in this area. Purchases for export to Europe made up over a third of the total. Principal countries of destination included Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and Greece (table 4).

Disbursements under credits authorized by the Export-Import Bank totaled \$78.0 million, only \$0.9 million higher than a year earlier. Most of the disbursements were for cotton exports to Japan. Disbursements for tallow were for shipment to Poland.

Exports under Government-financed Programs

Exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,452 million compared with \$1,770 million in 1964. Exports under P.L. 480 amounted to \$1,426 million and shipments under AID programs totaled \$26 million. P.L. 480 shipments were the lowest since 1961. Most of the decline was in exports under Title I, which amounted to \$866.4 million compared with \$1,223 million in 1964. Donations under Title II fell more than \$20 million and Title III foreign donations more than \$25 million from a year earlier. Exports under the barter program rose nearly \$60 million and shipments under Title IV were up almost \$25 million from 1964 (tables 6 and 7).

Shipments under Title I, sales for foreign currency fell more than \$350 million from the 1964 total to \$866.4 million in 1965. The most substantial reductions took place in shipments of wheat and flour, corn, barley, cotton, tallow, and vegetable oils. Shipments of grain sorghums were higher than a year earlier.

The major reductions by country in Title I shipments took place to the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Brazil, and Poland. Reductions were over \$100 million, \$90 million, and \$57 million, respectively, from the year-earlier totals.

Table 4.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by country, calendar year 1965 1/

Country	Export-Import :		
	Bank loans	CCC credit	Total
	and medium-term:	<u>sales 3/</u>	<u>credit sales</u>
	guarantees <u>2/</u> :		
-- Thousand dollars --			
<u>Latin American Republics</u>			
Chile.....	---	1,427	1,427
Ecuador.....	---	354	354
Haiti.....	---	2,955	2,955
Nicaragua.....	---	147	147
Total Latin American Republics.....	---	4,883	4,883
<u>Europe</u>			
Austria.....	569	---	569
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	---	1,840	1,840
France.....	---	76	76
Greece.....	---	4,420	4,420
Italy.....	---	16,804	16,804
Netherlands.....	---	6,851	6,851
Norway.....	---	1,840	1,840
Poland and Danzig.....	1,469	---	1,469
Portugal.....	---	475	475
Spain.....	---	6,016	6,016
United Kingdom.....	---	2,755	2,755
Total Europe.....	2,038	41,077	43,115
<u>Asia</u>			
Hong Kong.....	---	883	883
India.....	---	5,427	5,427
Japan.....	75,648	51,966	127,614
Korea, Republic of.....	---	40	40
Lebanon.....	---	9,576	9,576
Malaysia.....	---	104	104
Nansei and Nampo Islands, n.e.c.	---	30	30
Philippines.....	232	1,004	1,236
Thailand.....	---	860	860
Total Asia.....	75,880	69,890	145,770
<u>Oceania</u>			
Australia.....	129	---	129
Total Oceania.....	129	---	129
<u>Africa</u>			
Camerun.....	---	34	34
UAR(Egypt).....	---	2,476	2,476
Tunisia.....	---	79	79
Total Africa.....	---	2,589	2,589
Total.....	78,047	118,439	196,486

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency). 2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk. 3/ Purchases during the period.

Smaller reductions were noted in exports under this program to Pakistan, India, Turkey, Korea, Iran, Greece, and China (Taiwan). Iran, Greece, and China (Taiwan) received substantial quantities of U.S. agricultural commodities under Title IV in 1965. Title I shipments to Viet-Nam were nearly \$25 million higher than a year earlier. Over \$16 million of Title I exports were destined for Morocco in 1965. Although exports to this country took place in calendar years 1962 and 1963, no shipments went to Morocco under this program in 1964. Shipments under the sales-for-foreign-currency program to Israel and Tunisia rose over \$11 million and nearly \$8 million, respectively, from 1964 (table 8).

Donations for disaster relief and economic development under Title II fell more than \$20 million to \$94.3 million from a year earlier. The reduction was spread over a number of commodities with the largest decrease in shipments of dairy products, which dropped over \$7 million from 1964. The principal recipients in Asia, which received over half of the Title II donations, included Korea, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Viet-Nam, and China (Taiwan). Shipments to Africa made up nearly one-fourth of the total and included substantial quantities to Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria. About 12 percent of the total went to Latin America. Principal destinations in this area were Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Peru, and Chile. Donations through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of Palestine refugees amounted to \$8.6 million during the year.

Donations through U.S. voluntary relief agencies and international organizations under Title III amounted to \$159.6 million in 1965 compared with \$186 million in 1964. The most substantial reductions were in shipments of dairy products: Anhydrous milkfat, butter, and cheese. Donations of nonfat dry milk were reduced moderately from 1964, but this program was maintained without serious interruption in spite of the tighter supply situation in the United States. Donations of wheat and wheat cereal foods were lower, but shipments of vegetable oils rose from the year-earlier total.

More than one-fourth of the total went to Latin America, about one-fifth to Europe, another fifth to Africa, and over one-third to Asia. The total shown by country in table 8 is slightly higher than the commodity total reported in table 6, due to revisions in the data after the preparation of commodity totals.

Shipments under the barter program authorized by Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation rose nearly \$60 million in 1965 to \$182.3 million. Major increases took place in shipments of tobacco, vegetable oils, cotton, and corn. Exports of dairy products were reduced. This rise in barter shipments, resulting from emphasis on barter procurement abroad for other U.S. agencies, has had a favorable effect on the U.S. balance of payments situation since it saves dollars which otherwise would be used for overseas procurement.

Shipments to Latin America accounted for about three-tenths of total barter exports during the year. Another three-tenths went to Asia. Principal destinations in Latin America were Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Mexico, Chile, and Argentina. Important recipient countries in Asia included India, Israel, Japan, China (Taiwan), the Philippines, and Korea. Exports to Europe under the barter program were nearly one-fourth of the total and included substantial quantities

to the United Kingdom, Portugal, Yugoslavia, and West Germany. Shipments to Africa accounted for about 15 percent of total barter exports. Principal destinations in this area were Morocco, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), and the Canary Islands. Exports under the barter program to predominantly dollar markets are in addition to dollar sales of the commodities exported under the program.

Shipments under the long-term supply and dollar credit sales program, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480, rose to \$123.2 million, the highest calendar year total since exports began under this program in the October-December quarter of 1961. Most of the nearly \$25 million rise from 1964 occurred in shipments of wheat and corn, partially offset by a decrease in cotton exports.

Yugoslavia, China (Taiwan), and Greece were the principal destinations for shipments under this program during the year. These 3 countries were formerly major purchasers of U.S. agricultural commodities under the provisions of Title I, P.L. 480.

Title IV agreements signed since the beginning of the program through December 31, 1965 with the governments of 23 countries totaled \$485 million at market value, excluding ocean transportation. Five additional private trade agreements were signed in calendar year 1965, totaling \$40 million at market value, excluding ocean transportation.

Area Review

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to Europe in 1965, over 90 percent of which were commercial sales for dollars, totaled \$2,610.4 million, 5 percent less than a year earlier. Dollar exports were slightly less than the 1964 total. Exports to the EEC totaled \$1,476 million in 1965 compared with \$1,416 million the preceding year. Exports of feed grains to the EEC advanced nearly \$150 million. Shipments of wheat and flour, oilcake and meal, fruits and preparations, and hides and skins were higher. Shipments of cotton were about two-fifths and dairy products nearly three-fifths of the 1964 totals.

Shipments to EFTA fell \$65 million to \$655 million from 1964. U.S. exports of cotton, tobacco, animal fats and oils, and dairy products to this area declined significantly. Shipments of oilseeds, oilcake and meal, feed grains, and fruits and preparations were substantially higher.

Europe included 8 of the top 10 dollar markets in 1965, as well as 1 of the first 10 destinations for program shipments (table 5).

Asia continued to be second to Europe as a dollar market for U.S. farm products and the first area of destination for shipments under Government programs, taking over a fourth of commercial exports and more than three-fifths of program shipments in 1965. Program exports to the area were lower than in 1964, but exports for dollars rose \$236 million. U.S. agricultural exports to Japan, the major dollar market, rose to \$876 million in 1965 from \$720 million a year earlier. Asia included 6 of the leading 10 destinations for program shipments in 1965.

U.S. exports of farm products to Canada totaled \$620 million in 1965, including an estimated \$182 million of transshipments through Canadian ports on the St. Lawrence Seaway. The inclusion of the estimated transshipments ranked Canada

Table 5 .--Leading dollar markets for U.S. agricultural exports and principal countries of destination
for Government-financed agricultural exports, calendar year 1965

Country	Sales for dollars	Country	Government-financed exports
	-- Million dollars --		-- Million dollars --
Japan.....	866	India.....	460
Canada.....	<u>1/</u> 620	Pakistan.....	127
Netherlands.....	469	Yugoslavia.....	86
West Germany.....	429	UAR (Egypt).....	80
United Kingdom.....	387	Korea, South.....	77
Italy (Including Trieste):		Viet-Nam, South.....	66
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	165	Brazil.....	46
Spain.....	149	Israel.....	45
France.....	141	Mo. cco.....	<u>2/</u> 43
Denmark.....	83	Taiwan.....	40

1/ Includes the estimated value of U.S. exports to Canada of grains and soybeans for finishing the loading at Canadian ports of vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway, \$182 million.

2/ Government-financed exports to Morocco as compiled from reports of exports under Government programs exceed total agricultural exports as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Such apparent excesses may be due to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation procedures.

second to Japan as a dollar market for U.S. agricultural products. By excluding transshipments, Canada was third following Japan and the Netherlands. Exports to Canada in 1965 were only about \$5 million higher than the 1964 total. The largest increase from 1964 was in shipments of U.S. fruits and vegetables and the most substantial decrease was in exports of cotton.

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to Latin America fell \$94 million to \$510 million in 1965. Program exports declined \$105 million but exports for dollars gained \$11 million. Brazil ranked seventh as a destination for program exports. Program exports to Brazil totaled \$46 million in 1965 compared with \$141 million a year earlier. The decline took place in exports under Title I which amounted to \$13 million in 1965 compared with \$104 million in 1964. In April 1966, the first Title IV agreement with Brazil was signed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Mexico and Venezuela continued to be the leading dollar markets.

Exports of U.S. farm products to Africa in 1965 declined \$80 million from the year-earlier total to \$310 million. Program exports fell \$82 million but exports for dollars rose nearly \$2 million. A decline in exports under Government programs to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) was primarily responsible for the drop in program exports to the area. The United Arab Republic (Egypt), Morocco, Tunisia, Congo (Leopoldville), Guinea, the Sudan, and Kenya were principal destinations for program exports.

The Republic of South Africa, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Nigeria, Liberia, and Ghana were the principal destinations for commercial exports for dollars.

Shipments of U.S. agricultural commodities to Oceania totaled \$52 million in 1965 compared with \$47 million a year earlier. Exports to Australia, New Zealand, and most other countries of the area were slightly higher than in 1964.

Table 6.—U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, Calendar year 1965

Commodity	Public Law 480			P.L. 87-195:			Total:		
	Title I	Title II	Title III	Title IV: Agency for : Long-term : Inter- : exports : Total			agricultural	exports : outside : agricultural	specification : exports
	Sales for	Famine and other	Foreign donation	Barter	supply and national	dollar	Development	under credit	Government
	foreign	emergency	1/	2/	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
	currency	relief			1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
									-- Million dollars --
Wheat.....	564.7	53.1	2.7	46.0	72.4	0.1	739.0	324.6	1,063.6
Wheat flour.....	32.5	15.3	38.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	87.5	32.9	120.4
Corn.....	15.5	7.1	0.4	14.3	18.0	0.7	56.0	776.2	832.2
Grain sorghums.....	11.2	2.8	0.1	5.3	1.0	5/	20.4	188.6	209.0
Barley.....	2.5	---	---	1.5	1.2	---	5.2	71.2	76.4
Corn meal.....	---	1.1	11.7	---	---	---	12.8	3.4	16.2
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked.....	---	1/2.3	1/17.0	---	---	---	19.3	8/-0.4	18.9
Rice, milled.....	66.5	---	---	48.3	4.9	0.7	72.1	171.3	243.4
Cotton.....	54.9	---	---	38.8	9.9	1.5	114.6	371.6	486.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	19.4	---	---	2.8	1.3	62.3	320.4	382.7	
Soybeans.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	1.4	648.7	650.1
1 Cottonseed oil.....	11.2	1.8	9/6.8	10.6	---	1.1	31.5	44.4	75.9
1 Linseed oil.....	51.0	3.7	9/27.3	17.2	7.9	0.1	0.1	3.9	4.0
1 Soybean oil.....	---	---	---	---	2.5	109.6	55.1	164.7	
Feeds and fodders, except oilkake and meal.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.8	81.5	83.3
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	15.8	---	---	---	---	0.1	15.9	3.9	19.8
Milk, whole dried.....	2.2	---	---	---	---	0.1	2.3	5.9	8.2
Milk, nonfat dry.....	2.2	5.1	51.4	0.1	---	5/	58.8	58.9	117.7
Cheese.....	0.1	---	---	---	---	5/	0.1	3.4	3.5
Butter.....	0.4	5/	5/	5/	5/	1.3	1.7	17.8	19.5
Anhydrous milkfat.....	0.6	1.4	2.5	---	---	---	4.5	5.7	10.2
Infants' and dietary foods.....	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	1.4	9.7	11.1
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen.....	3.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.4	55.8
Poultry, fresh or frozen.....	5/	---	---	---	0.1	---	0.1	52.8	52.9
Lard.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	29.6	30.2
Tallow, edible and inedible.....	12.3	---	---	4.0	5.9	22.2	156.9	179.1	
Hides and skins.....	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	3.0	105.5	108.5
Cattle.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	16.6	17.1
Seeds.....	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	27.2	27.3
Beans, dry edible.....	0.6	1.3	---	---	0.4	2.3	2.3	20.9	23.2
Peas and lentils, dry edible.....	5/	---	---	---	5/	5/	1.4	17.7	17.7
Other agricultural commodities.....	866.4	94.3	159.6	182.3	123.2	26.1	1,451.9	1,098.4	1,099.8
Total agricultural exports....								4,776.7	6,228.6

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, calendar year 1965

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480				P.L. 87-195				Total			
		Title I	Title II	Title III	Title IV	Agency for Long-term supply and dollar credit sales	Inter- national Development (A.I.D.)	under specification of sales	Government programs 3/	agricultural exports under specified Government programs 4/	outside specified Government programs	Total agricultural exports under Government programs	
-- Thousand units --													
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	339,419	14,847	1,705	28,489	44,429	41	428,930	221,444	650,374			
Wheat flour	Cwt.	9,087	3,523	8,781	56	286	8	21,741	8,700	30,441			
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,732	2,953	300	10,324	12,528	456	37,293	559,457	596,750			
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	9,113	1,293	86	4,393	883	11	15,779	156,653	5/172,432			
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,954	---	---	843	996	---	3,793	59,997	63,790			
Corn meal	Cwt.	---	313	3,181	---	---	---	3,494	524	4,018			
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	Lb.	---	6/48,442	6/364,593	---	---	---	413,035	7/-79,692	333,343			
Rice, milled	Cwt.	11,871	---	---	---	943	101	12,915	21,162	34,077			
Cotton, running bale	Bale	404	---	381	83	83	10	878	2,917	3,795			
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	29,438	---	54,775	2,931	1,726	88,870	379,205	468,075				
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	414	414	227,246	227,660			
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	77,312	9,186	8/40,874	82,563	---	7,293	217,233	347,583	564,816			
Linseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	---	548	548	41,188	41,736				
Soybean oil	Lb.	388,358	21,990	8/163,495	133,449	72,994	15,226	795,512	424,006	1,219,518			
Feeds and fodders, except oilcake and meal	S.T.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	67,852	---	---	---	---	703	68,555	21,944	90,499			
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	3,996	---	---	---	---	225	4,221	15,816	20,037			
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	17,231	29,672	387,053	381	16	434,353	428,721	863,074				
Cheese	Lb.	220	---	---	---	24	244	6,588	6,832				
Butter	Lb.	1,190	10/-1	---	10	---	2,110	3,309	42,657	45,966			
Anhydrous milkfat	Lb.	1,238	1,554	5,881	---	---	8,673	7,158	15,831				
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	---	---	---	---	9,076	9,076	6,926	16,002				
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	Lb.	11,772	---	---	---	---	---	11,772	154,326	166,098			
Poultry, fresh or frozen	Lb.	88	---	---	198	---	286	180,469	180,755				
Lard	Lb.	---	---	---	---	3,845	3,845	247,027	250,872				
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	121,941	---	---	39,880	51,092	212,913	1,788,961	2,001,874				
Hides and skins	No.	---	---	---	---	422	422	18,559	18,981				
Cattle	No.	---	---	---	---	1	1	53	54				
Seeds	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	4	4	834	838				
Beans, dry edible	Cwt.	1	161	---	---	31	193	2,617	2,810				
Peas and lentils, dry edible	Cwt.	2	---	---	---	2	4	2,997	3,001				

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, calendar year 1965

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.
2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.
3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans.
4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.
5/ Less than \$50,000.
6/ The value shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghums includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of this commodity were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.
7/ Bulgur wheat \$1.0 million and rolled wheat \$0.1 million; under Title II. Bulgur wheat \$12.9 million and rolled wheat \$4.1 million under Title III.
8/ The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification or valuation procedures.
9/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils is estimated.
10/ Include the following: Soap stock and fatty acids, \$124,988; other miscellaneous vegetable oils, \$117,213; confectioneries and other sugar products, \$17,041; vegetables, fresh, frozen, or canned, \$79,216; meat and meat products, \$165,082; miscellaneous edible vegetable products, \$188,836; essential oils, \$40,486; baby chicks, \$60,021; fruits and juices, except dried, \$13,939; other fruits, vegetables, and nuts, \$264,637; hops, \$19,366; other miscellaneous grain products, \$266,687; total, \$1,357,512.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, calendar year 1965

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.
2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.
3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans.
4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.
5/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghums includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations under Title III.
6/ Bulgur wheat 44,330,000 lbs. and rolled wheat 4,112,000 lbs. under Title II. Bulgur wheat 281,171,000 lbs. and rolled wheat 83,422,000 lbs. under Title III.
7/ The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.
8/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil.
9/ Not available.
10/ Net adjustment from a previous period.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, calendar year 1965

		Public Law 180	Title II	Title III	Title IV	P.L. 87-795:	Total	Total
						Sec. 402 : agricultural: sales for : exports	Sec. 402 : agricultural: sales for : exports	Total
Country		Sales : Famine : Foreign : and other:donations: foreign : emergency: currency : relief :	Barter : 2/ : 1/	dollar : credit : sales	Long-term : supply and : currency, : and econo-: mic aid 3/;	under : specified : Government : programs 4/	outside : specified : Government : programs 4/	total agricultural exports
<u>North America</u>								
<u>Canada</u> ...								
Greenland		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Latin American Republics and Canal Zone</u>								
<u>Argentina</u>								
Bolivia...		6,549	127	434	5,066	525	1,077	5,186
Brazil...		13,459	3,737	12,652	15,950	---	569	9,054
Canal Zone		---	---	---	---	---	46,367	12,935
Chile...		5,015	1,200	7,777	5,252	833	1,073	21,150
Colombia...		2,458	52	5,676	10,055	---	136	18,377
Costa Rica...		---	839	350	2	---	9	1,200
Cuba...		---	---	---	---	---	---	4,922
Dominican Republic		---	2,317	3,004	1,190	1,618	707	8,836
Ecuador...		---	65	653	678	1,217	---	15,384
El Salvador		---	92	1,266	---	---	276	2,613
Guatemala		---	---	508	1,622	---	1,634	7,970
Haiti...		---	---	721	1,447	---	2,130	6,422
Honduras...		---	---	721	1,447	---	15	2,183
Mexico...		---	444	448	---	76	968	6,084
Nicaragua...		---	998	637	5,513	---	7,148	1,115
Panama...		---	---	946	169	---	---	6,084
Paraguay...		850	---	502	467	---	969	13,533
Peru...		---	1,774	1,446	6,173	---	1,169	1,706
Uruguay...		---	---	537	258	---	795	7,590
Venezuela...		---	---	3,930	246	---	4,176	71,733
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone...		28,331	11,201	41,802	54,878	4,193	4,200	144,605
<u>Other Latin America</u>								
<u>Bahamas</u> ...								
Barbados		---	---	---	---	---	---	13,508
Bermuda...		---	---	---	---	---	2,021	13,508
British Guiana...		---	182	86	---	---	6,054	2,021
British Honduras...		---	137	---	---	---	3,413	6,054
Falkland Islands...		---	---	---	---	---	2,178	3,681
						137	8	2,315

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, calendar year 1965

Country	Public Law 1/80			P.L. 87-195:			Total		
	Title I: Title II:	Title III:	Title IV:	Sec. 1/02 : Long-term sales for foreign supply and dollar credit sales	Sec. 1/02 : Agricultural exports under currency, specified credits; mic aid 3/	Total : exports outside programs 4/	Total : agricultural exports under currency, specified Government programs 4/	Total : agricultural exports under currency, specified Government programs 4/	Total : agricultural exports under currency, specified Government programs 4/
Sales for foreign and other donations: 1/	84	1,316	1,317	---	---	---	63	1,880	1,880
foreign emergency relief: 1/	197	---	---	---	2,717	18,079	20,796	20,796	20,796
currency: 2/	22	95	2	---	---	---	197	2,438	2,438
	---	84	---	---	---	---	---	9,782	9,782
	106	2,074	1,405	---	2,749	2,833	6,622	9,455	9,455
Total Other Latin America	28,331	11,307	43,876	56,283	4,193	6,949	150,939	358,906	509,845
Other Latin America (Continued)							-- Thousand dollars --		
French Guiana.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	124	124
French West Indies.....	---	---	63	---	---	---	63	1,880	1,880
Jamaica.....	---	1,316	1,317	---	---	---	2,717	18,079	20,796
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	---	197	---	---	---	---	197	2,438	2,438
Netherlands Antilles.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,782	9,782
Surinam.....	22	95	2	---	---	---	119	3,008	3,008
Trinidad and Tobago.....	---	84	---	---	2,749	2,833	6,622	9,455	9,455
Total Other Latin America	106	2,074	1,405	---	2,749	6,334	69,135	75,469	75,469
Total Latin America.....	28,331	11,307	43,876	56,283	4,193	6,949	150,939	358,906	509,845
Europe							--		
							--		
Albania.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	4
Austria.....	---	---	401	---	---	---	401	573	14,507
Azores.....	---	---	401	---	---	---	---	164,827	164,827
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,507	2,507
Bulgaria.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	80	730	810
Cyprus.....	79	1	---	---	---	---	---	23,665	23,665
Czechoslovakia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	83,005	83,005
Denmark.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estonia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,867	19,641
Finland.....	---	3,774	---	---	---	---	3,774	17	140,551
France.....	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,871	10,871
Germany, East.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	428,980	433,519
Germany, West.....	---	4,539	---	---	4,539	---	4,539	147	147
Gibraltar.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,861	12,029
Greece.....	2,393	74	3,196	3,884	13,314	---	---	8,006	8,006
Hungary.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,723	4,617
Iceland.....	800	---	---	20	1,067	7	1,894	2,073	21,661
Ireland.....	---	---	5,590	31	2,073	---	5,621	262,503	23,734
Italy (incl. Trieste).....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	268,124
Latvia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malta and Gozo.....	---	377	---	---	---	---	377	507	884
Netherlands.....	---	---	1,502	---	---	---	1,502	468,709	470,211
Norway.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,734	37,734
Poland and Danzig.....	5,391	1,643	---	---	---	---	7,580	18,795	26,375
Portugal.....	546	---	2,227	6,084	---	8,311	10,363	18,674	18,674
Rumania.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,378	2,378

--Continued

Table 8 --U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, calendar year 1965

Country	Sales for foreign currency:	P.L. 87-195: Title I: Title II: Title III:	Public Law 480: Title IV: Sec. 402: Long-term sales for Foreign and other donations: Barter dollar credit sales	Total: Sec. 402: agricultural: exports under specifyed Government mic aid 3/ programs 4/	Total: Sec. 402: agricultural: exports outside specified Government mic aid 3/ programs 4/	
					Total: Sec. 402: agricultural: exports outside specified Government mic aid 3/ programs 4/	Total: Sec. 402: agricultural: exports outside specified Government mic aid 3/ programs 4/
Europe (Continued)			-- Thousand dollars --	--	--	--
Spain.....	---	---	6,883	1,296	8,179	148,516
Sweden.....	---	---	1,730	---	1,730	40,092
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	---	---	60,726
Turkey.....	16,163	1,705	3,174	---	3,029	24,071
United Kingdom.....	---	---	11,545	---	11,545	386,503
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	---	---	4,605	4,843	76,780	---
Yugoslavia.....	---	---	31,539	43,366	91,161	3,036
Total Europe.....	19,902	1,779				190,783
						2,419,591
						2,610,374
Asia						
Aden.....	278	57/	588	15	---	15
Afghanistan.....	---	195	27	8	1	8,043
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.....	---	---	---	---	222	6/-1,921
Bahrain.....	---	---	---	---	---	814
Burma.....	---	---	205	7/	---	1,179
Cambodia.....	---	24	4	---	205	6/-66
Ceylon.....	---	248	2,876	---	28	419
China.....	---	---	267	---	3,124	994
Gaza Strip.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Goa, Damao, and Diu.....	---	---	---	---	267	6/-251
Hong Kong.....	275	1,481	645	---	---	---
India.....	818	16,990	12,530	---	54	2,401
Indonesia.....	8/-960	1,229	---	---	459,832	48,829
Iran.....	902	1,405	---	8,533	269	22,613
Iraq.....	---	220	83	9	12,413	1,375
Israel.....	32,486	267	390	161	60	30,806
Japan.....	429,440	818	10,732	---	524	2,524
Jordan.....	---	---	4,80	1,107	40	3
Korea, North.....	42,651	17,011	8,068	5,777	---	44,505
Korea, Republic.....	---	---	---	11,344	18	39,238
Kuwait.....	---	---	---	10,732	---	865,507
Laos.....	---	18	218	---	10,732	876,239
Lebanon.....	---	238	92	---	1,630	7,888
Macao.....	---	---	338	---	---	9,518
Malaysia.....	---	---	868	366	3,152	19,165
Mongolia, Outer.....	---	---	---	---	76,659	95,824
Nansei and Nampo Islands, n.e.c.....	---	---	1,741	117	2,601	6,567
Nepal.....	---	66	---	---	---	3,79
Pakistan.....	107,129	15,207	4,307	---	8/-2	126,641
						13,488

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, calendar year 1965

Country	Public Law 180			P.L. 87-195:			Total		
	Title I:	Title II:	Title III:	Sec. 402 : agricultural: agricultural:			Total		
Sales for foreign and other foreign currency:	Famine and emergency: 1/	Foreign donations: 2/	Barter dollar credit sales	Long-term supply and currency, and econo- mic aid 3/	sales for foreign under specifyed Government programs 4/	exports outside specified Government programs 4/	exports outside specified Government programs 4/	exports outside specified Government programs 4/	exports outside specified Government programs 4/
-- Thousand dollars --									
<u>Asia (Continued)</u>									
Philippines.....	9,099	337	6,642	6,247	---	---	22,325	45,840	68,165
Saudi Arabia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,170	20,170
Southern and Southeastern Asia									
n.e.c.....									
Syrian Arab Republic.....	631	4,66	219	---	---	---	1,316	3,300	19
Taiwan (Formosa).....	15,264	3,035	3,211	7,779	10,398	---	39,687	34,622	4,616
Thailand.....	39	142	---	---	---	---	181	18,512	74,309
Viet Nam.....	56,498	4,425	3,694	22	---	1,419	65,858	8,931	18,693
Total Asia.....	694,389	51,064	55,834	55,987	21,612	5,075	883,961	1,242,586	74,789
Oceania									
Australia.....									
British Western Pacific Islands.....									
French Pacific Islands.....									
New Guinea.....									
New Zealand and Western Samoa.....									
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....									
Total Oceania.....									
Africa									
<u>Algeria</u>	1,245	3,446	---	---	---	7	4,698	5,777	10,475
Angola.....	---	---	30	---	---	30	1,890	1,920	
British West Africa									
Burundi and Rwanda.....	118	---	---	---	---	118	6/-10	108	
Cameroon, Federal Republic of	226	127	---	---	---	353	67/-100	253	
Canary Islands.....	1	---	4,164	---	---	1	1,112	1,113	
Central African Republic.....	9	7	---	---	4,164	16	3,755	7,919	
Congo (Leopoldville).....	1,669	1,669	179	---	8/-16	20,500	6/-12	4	
Ethiopia.....	760	300	784	---	1,084	1,084	4,715	25,215	
Gabon.....	3	3	---	---	3	3	1,527	2,611	
Ghana.....	145	775	183	---	---	1,103	7,020	8,123	
Guinea.....	66	3	---	---	777	8,213	9,989	9,202	
Ivory Coast.....	---	15	---	---	976	991	2,280	3,271	
Kenya.....	447	562	718	5,049	---	6,776	1,587	8,363	
Liberia.....	219	7/	---	---	219	7,150	7,369	7,031	
Libya.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,031	2,031	
Madeira Islands.....	---	---	---	---	---	663	663	663	

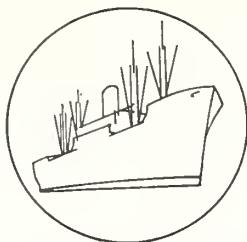
Table 8 .--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside special total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, calendar year 1965

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1990 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 108-199. 2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 108-199; and other

legislation.
3/ AID programs.

1 "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

2/ An excess of value shown for lands can include \$2,000,000 for wheat consigned to Pakistan for transhipment to Afghanistan. 6/ The apparent excess of Government-financed exports over total exports may be due to lags in reporting, differences in valuation procedures, or the recording of the export as destined for the country through which transhipment was made. 7/ Less than \$500. 8/ Net adjustment for a previous period. 9/ Donations through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of the Palestine refugees.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, 1962-65

by

Joseph R. Corley 1/

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) increased more rapidly between 1962 and 1965 than did U.S. agricultural exports to all destinations combined -- 28 percent compared with 24 percent. Exports to the EEC totaled \$1,476 million in 1965 compared with \$1,151 million in 1962. Total U.S. agricultural exports were valued at \$6,229 million in 1965 compared with \$5,034 million in 1962.

This increase in shipments to EEC has occurred despite the incorporation of variable import levies by EEC beginning in 1962. These levies were designed to promote intra-EEC trade by restricting imports of certain competitive commodities from nonmember third countries such as the United States.

As a trade union, the EEC has become an increasingly important customer for U.S. agricultural products. In 1962, it received 23 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports. In 1965, it received 24 percent.

The full short term effects of the variable levy system were not felt in 1962, first year of its imposition. EEC countries had increased substantially their stocks of many of the variable levy commodities prior to the impositions of the levies. In 1963, the share of U.S. exports to the EEC reached a low of 21 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports, then increased to 22 percent in 1964. However, in terms of actual value, exports have shown an increase each year since 1962 over the preceding year.

Total export value of variable levy commodities from the United States declined 6 percent from 1962 to 1963, but then increased yearly through 1965. Overall, U.S. exports of variable levy commodities to the EEC increased 33 percent from 1962 through 1965. Of these commodities, feed grains, wheat, and turkey exports increased while those of broilers, fryers, stewing chickens, pork, lard, wheat flour, and rye decreased.

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Exports of Variable Levy Commodities

Grains and preparations

Of the variable levy commodities exported from the United States to the Common Market, feed grains and wheat accounted for the largest share and made up the bulk of the increase in exports of variable levy commodities in 1964 and 1965. In 1962, wheat and feed grains accounted for 76 percent of the variable levy commodities, but declined to 72 percent in 1964. In 1965, grains increased to 84 percent, and thus accounted for the largest share of the exports of variable levy commodities.

The share of variable levy commodities other than feed grains and wheat exported to the EEC declined in 1965. For the years 1962 through 1964, it amounted to about 10 percent of total agricultural exports to the EEC, but in 1965 it dropped to 7 percent. In value, exports of feed grains and wheat increased to \$539 million in 1965 from \$385 million in 1964. The export value of agricultural commodities other than these 2 types declined to \$103 million in 1965 from \$148 million in 1964.

Two factors have encouraged the increase of feed grains and wheat exports. (1) Livestock numbers have increased in the Common Market countries, expanding the demand for feed grains and feed ingredients more rapidly than could be met by increased domestic production. Cattle numbers rose 9 percent to 48.3 million head in 1965 from the 1956-60 average of 44.5 million. Hog numbers reached 37.7 million in 1965, up 22 percent from the 31.0 million in 1956-60. Poultry meat production (including chicken, turkey, and geese, ready-to-cook basis) advanced sharply to an estimated 2.5 million pounds in 1965 from 1.5 million in 1960 -- up 67 percent. (2) In addition, EEC grain production has risen more slowly. Feed grain production in 1965 was up from 1964, but below 1963. Although grain production increased in France in 1965, grain production was down in West Germany because of inclement weather conditions which prevented complete sowing of the fall crops in 1964 for winter grain. As a result, production of wheat, rye, oats, and barley were below the 1964 level.

The Netherlands is the largest receiver among the EEC countries of U.S. exports of feed grains. The value of feed grain exports to the Netherlands declined in 1963 from 1962, but by 1965, had increased to \$165.6 million, a rise of 42 percent from 1963. In addition, the Netherlands is the largest recipient of U.S. wheat exports, which have increased 4 percent since 1962. However, the increase in wheat exports has been much less than for feed grains. Much of the feed grains and wheat exported to the Netherlands was transshipped to other countries in the EEC, or to other European countries. U.S. grain exports to Italy are primarily feed grains. Wheat accounted for a small portion -- about 2 percent. Feed grain shipments to Italy were 3½ times greater in 1965 than in 1962, increasing to \$145.6 million from \$41.2 million. U.S. exports of both feed grains and wheat to West Germany have increased, after declining in 1963, because of reduced feed grain purchases.

Agricultural exports to Belgium-Luxembourg totaled \$165 million in 1965, slightly below 1964, but 25 percent above 1962. Feed grains accounted for the largest share. Agricultural commodities subject to variable levies accounted for 52 percent of total agricultural purchases by Belgium-Luxembourg from the United States.

Other Agricultural Products

U.S. exports of other commodities subject to the variable levies have not shown such dramatic increases as have feed grains; some have decreased. The value of U.S. exports of beef, veal, and cattle to EEC countries has increased from \$64,000 in 1962 to \$2.6 million in 1965. Exports of turkeys rose to \$17.5 million in 1965 from \$9.6 million in 1962. Dairy products, although down from 1964, were up substantially to \$30.5 million in 1965 from \$3.6 million in 1962. Exports of rice, rye, wheat flour, lard, poultry (other than turkeys), and eggs from the United States to the EEC have decreased since 1962. Pork and swine (live animal) exports in 1965 were up slightly from 1962, but down substantially from the value of exports in 1964, when a high of \$8.6 million was reached. Poultry and eggs, excluding turkeys, have shown the largest decrease since 1962. Their export value has fallen steadily to \$13.2 million from \$43.9 million in 1962, a drop of 70 percent. Exports of rye dropped to \$1.5 million in 1965 from \$18.7 million in 1962.

Imposition of the variable import levies has discouraged purchases of poultry and eggs by EEC countries. U.S. exports of lard, pork, and swine declined substantially in 1965 from 1964. The reduction in exports of these products from the United States resulted from reduced U.S. production and marketings of hogs in 1965, and reduced supplies. Increased production of hogs in the EEC countries contributed further to the smaller U.S. exports.

Exports of Non-Variable Levy Commodities

U.S. exports of non-variable levy commodities increased to \$834.5 million in 1965 from \$667.9 million in 1962. Although the 1965 value of U.S. exports of non-variable levy products to the EEC countries was up from 1962, the value of exports in 1964 was the highest for the 4-year period. As a share of total exports to the EEC, non-variable levy commodities fluctuated from 58 percent in 1962 to 57 percent in 1965, after reaching a high of 62 percent in 1964.

Principal commodities exported from the United States not subject to the EEC's variable import levies included soybeans, oilcake and meal, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, and cotton. Soybeans accounted for the largest share of non-variable levy commodities. U.S. soybean exports in 1965 were up 39 percent from 1962. Oilcake and meal was up 141 percent for the same period, tobacco was up 1 percent, and fruits and vegetables were up 9 percent. Although cotton accounted for a sizable portion in the years 1962 through 1964, its share and value declined sharply in 1965. From 1964, cotton export value dropped 63 percent.

The increased demand for protein feeds in the EEC countries has contributed to the increased exports of soybeans and oilcake and meal. The decline in cotton exports has resulted from expanding cotton production in Free World countries,

as well as from the increased use of man-made substitutes for cotton. Exports of fruits and vegetables from the United States to the EEC countries have increased, primarily reflecting the higher incomes and improved living standards.

West Germany was the largest receiver of U.S. exports of non-variable levy commodities. Soybeans, tobacco, and fruits and vegetables accounted for over half the U.S. agricultural exports of non-variable levy commodities to West Germany in 1965. Exports of vegetable oils to West Germany accounted for 63 percent of the total received by the EEC from the United States.

The Netherlands ranked second in receipts of agricultural commodities not subject to variable import levies. The Netherlands was the largest receiver of U.S. soybeans and ranked high as a receiver of fruits and vegetables and tobacco.

France's purchases of non-variable levy commodities were made up primarily of oilcake and meal, cotton, variety meats, and fruits and vegetables.

Italy purchased about 19 percent of the soybeans exported from the United States to the EEC in 1965. In value, U.S. exports of non-variable levy agricultural commodities to Italy were third highest of the European Economic Community.

Soybeans, fruits and vegetables, and oilcake and meal were the principal U.S. commodities not subject to variable levies exported to Belgium-Luxembourg. In 1965, they accounted for 60 percent of non-variable levy exports to Belgium-Luxembourg, up from 53 percent in 1964.

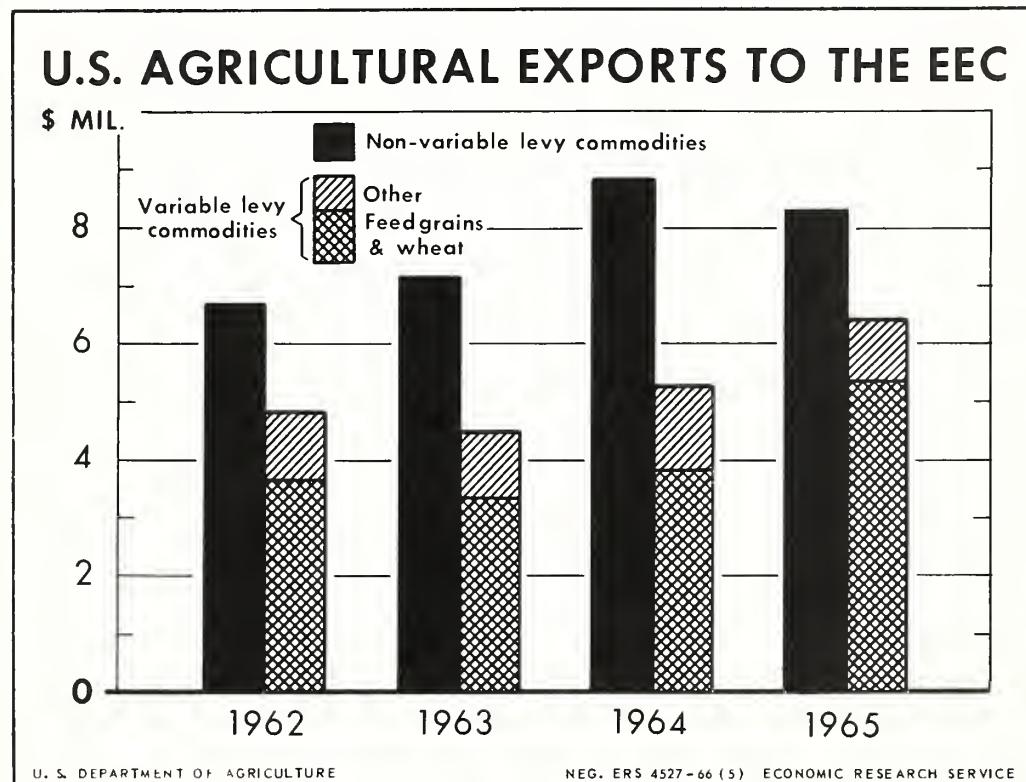


Fig. 1

Table 9---Value of U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community, by commodity, 1962-65 1/

Commodity exported	1962	1963	1964	1965
Variable levy commodities <u>2/</u> :				
Feed grains	317,081	275,258	325,972	471,772
Rice	14,247	13,399	15,378	10,140
Rye grain	18,709	13,700	5,676	1,463
Wheat grain	50,603	63,655	59,228	67,674
Wheat flour	5,553	3,200	1,662	1,207
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle	64	169	1,326	2,623
Dairy products	3,603	22,551	54,398	30,473
Lard <u>3/</u>	2,134	2,543	2,489	1,062
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine	341	2,067	8,631	377
Poultry and eggs	53,479	30,613	31,676	30,747
Other	16,972	25,864	26,523	24,463
Total	482,786	452,729	532,959	642,001
Non-variable levy commodities:				
Canned poultry <u>4/</u>	1,080	1,997	3,902	3,325
Cotton, excluding linters	105,973	131,557	189,143	70,258
Fruits and vegetables	91,169	97,314	84,525	99,615
Hides and skins	20,560	16,426	27,433	31,601
Oilcake and meal	46,020	61,520	76,637	110,736
Soybeans	162,320	159,436	213,867	226,201
Tallow <u>4/</u>	26,375	25,921	34,989	37,222
Tobacco, unmanufactured	105,543	104,215	105,824	106,315
Variety meats, fresh, frozen <u>4/</u>	16,327	21,087	32,280	34,371
Vegetable oils, expressed	13,161	18,405	33,083	35,590
Food for relief or charity	14,360	10,164	6,354	4,656
Other	65,057	70,640	74,881	74,562
Total	667,945	718,682	882,918	834,452
Total EEC	1,150,731	1,171,411	1,415,877	1,476,453

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products on November 1, 1964. The variable levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. 3/ Lard for food is a variable levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, 1962-1965 1/

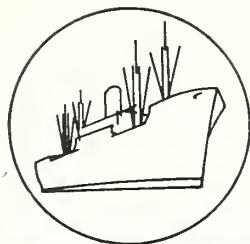
Commodity exported	Netherlands		Belgium and Luxembourg		France							
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
<u>Variable levy commodities: 2/</u>												
Feed grains.....	136,068	116,952	132,178	165,565	60,276	48,385	57,032	72,769	4,671	1,123	3,641	5,532
Rice.....	2,437	3,284	5,781	2,100	763	2,068	1,766	1,808	507	633	423	1,139
Rye grain.....	4,754	7,693	3,418	822	192	118	119	75	---	---	---	---
Wheat grain.....	25,569	21,121	26,627	26,602	6,228	7,233	3,697	6,540	5,238	11,139	8,779	16,122
Wheat flour.....	3,707	1,987	1,590	1,131	4	76	15	20	36	---	16	26
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle.....	3	36	66	509	12	---	96	104	48	131	820	930
Dairy products.....	191	6,312	28,472	17,612	177	4,987	8,056	2,506	347	32	8,997	6,357
Lard 3/.....	116	88	183	38	190	257	189	25	---	8	1	---
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine.....	56	895	2,865	89	9	103	700	236	15	825	4,446	18
<u>Poultry and eggs:</u>												
Live poultry.....	31	99	82	79	293	342	316	189	---	---	70	105
Broilers and fryers.....	5,453	3,119	1,760	1,386	5	3	---	6	5	16	9	31
Stewing chickens.....	1,186	692	989	605	71	12	5	5	7	15	21	8
Turkeys.....	1,062	1,023	1,590	2,728	46	66	128	143	---	17	9	17
Other fresh poultry.....	90	43	111	279	---	2	2	10	3	2	17	10
Eggs.....	393	108	29	156	297	380	433	234	47	27	1	---
Total poultry and eggs.....	8,215	5,084	4,561	5,233	712	805	884	587	62	77	127	171
Other.....	9,118	16,822	16,617	17,581	1,944	1,379	754	1,003	2,431	1,845	2,966	1,286
Total.....	190,234	180,274	222,358	237,282	70,507	65,411	73,308	85,673	13,355	15,813	30,216	31,581
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>												
Canned poultry 4/.....	10	33	103	143	5	8	2	---	---	4	4	1
Cotton, excluding linters.....	11,916	13,521	13,533	7,438	10,783	12,712	21,531	8,170	28,343	35,608	45,930	18,878
Fruits and vegetables.....	21,626	23,174	19,310	23,05	11,971	14,335	13,736	14,235	8,808	14,359	11,954	15,250
Hides and skins.....	10,171	8,231	10,609	13,932	95	138	228	731	790	795	1,675	1,586
Oilcake and meal.....	16,715	14,038	18,447	22,568	6,440	7,580	12,776	13,798	13,759	18,137	21,703	32,227
Soybeans.....	59,127	48,653	72,269	81,897	13,488	13,293	22,083	19,337	7,398	9,231	9,508	6,432
Tallow 4/.....	6,093	8,321	11,614	17,684	890	1,132	2,749	1,088	365	860	2,101	2,890
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	16,123	18,209	18,603	22,530	9,743	9,337	9,671	11,218	3,426	3,800	4,681	3,805
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 4/.....	6,381	7,020	10,137	11,538	567	536	1,347	1,507	3,423	6,782	12,392	15,568
Vegetable oils, expressed.....	4,351	10,328	15,976	11,104	136	200	1,186	956	54	93	418	919
Food for relief or charity.....	---	115	158	---	---	1	44	69	33	63	20	20
Other.....	23,082	24,701	32,037	20,390	7,129	7,697	6,770	8,070	6,555	8,376	8,694	11,411
Total.....	175,595	176,344	222,796	232,929	61,247	66,968	92,080	79,154	72,990	98,074	119,123	108,987

--Continued

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, 1962-1965 1/- Continued

Commodity exported	West Germany			Italy			Total EEC			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --										
Variable levy commodities: 2/										
Feed grains.....	74,855	44,594	65,787	82,261	41,211	64,204	67,334	145,645	317,081	275,258
Rice.....	10,334	7,367	7,407	5,091	6	47	1	2	14,247	13,399
Rye grain.....	13,763	5,687	2,139	566	---	202	---	---	18,709	13,700
Wheat grain.....	11,819	15,901	14,043	15,748	1,749	7,971	6,082	2,662	50,603	63,365
Wheat flour.....	14	25	22	25	1,792	1,112	19	5	5,553	3,200
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle.....	1	2	57	133	---	---	287	947	64	169
Dairy products.....	507	2,600	2,337	3,076	2,381	8,620	6,536	922	3,603	22,551
Lard 3/.....	1,828	2,190	2,112	998	---	---	4	1	2,134	2,543
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine.....	244	211	521	33	17	33	99	1	341	2,067
Poultry and eggs:										
Live poultry.....	32	40	98	60	434	907	493	947	790	1,388
Broilers and fryers.....	25,202	7,540	8,761	4,710	36	20	85	173	30,701	10,698
Stewing chickens.....	7,083	5,373	5,367	2,059	---	---	2	33	8,347	6,092
Turkeys.....	8,288	7,042	8,393	13,113	228	618	940	1,490	9,624	8,766
Other fresh poultry.....	481	268	539	577	---	23	---	62	574	338
Eggs.....	2,486	2,154	1,076	499	220	662	350	1,033	3,443	3,331
Total poultry and eggs.....	43,572	22,417	24,234	21,018	918	2,230	1,870	3,738	53,479	30,613
Other.....	1,515	2,967	3,966	1,387	1,964	2,851	2,220	3,206	16,972	25,864
Total.....	158,652	103,961	122,625	130,336	50,038	87,270	84,452	157,129	482,786	452,729
Non-variable levy commodities:										
Canned poultry 4/.....	1,045	1,929	3,780	3,176	20	27	13	5	1,080	1,997
Cotton, excluding linters.....	35,432	49,092	17,022	39,895	34,284	59,057	18,750	105,973	131,557	189,143
Fruits and vegetables.....	44,428	38,527	35,282	41,329	4,336	6,919	4,243	5,096	91,169	97,314
Hides and skins.....	7,521	4,741	10,030	11,001	1,983	2,521	4,891	4,351	20,560	16,426
Oilcake and meal.....	8,615	9,722	18,225	30,603	491	12,043	5,486	11,540	46,020	61,520
Soybeans.....	51,530	60,207	78,033	75,636	30,777	28,052	31,974	42,899	162,320	159,436
Tallow 4/.....	5,425	5,004	6,313	6,055	13,602	10,604	12,212	9,505	26,375	25,921
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	63,417	64,477	67,091	63,605	12,834	8,392	5,778	5,157	105,543	104,215
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 4/.....	5,937	6,692	8,017	5,712	19	57	387	46	16,327	21,087
Vegetable oils, expressed.....	7,879	7,157	14,471	22,358	741	627	1,032	253	13,161	18,405
Food for relief or charity.....	225	335	166	73	14,066	9,681	5,966	4,519	14,360	10,164
Other.....	21,421	23,249	22,218	26,613	6,870	6,617	5,162	8,078	65,057	70,640
Total.....	232,479	257,472	312,718	303,183	125,634	119,824	136,201	110,199	667,945	718,682
Total.....	391,131	361,433	435,343	433,519	175,672	207,094	220,653	267,328	1,150,731	1,171,411

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products on November 1, 1964. The variable levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. 3/ Lard for food is a variable levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT.



SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORTS COMPARED WITH IMPORTS, 1964 AND 1965

The United States is the world's largest exporter and the second largest importer of agricultural products. In total, the United States is a net exporter of agricultural products. Agricultural exports in calendar year 1965 totaled \$6,229 million, down slightly from the \$6,348 million in 1964. In 1965, U.S. exports exceeded U.S. imports by \$2,141 million compared with \$2,265 million in 1964.

Agricultural exports for dollars exceeded supplementary imports in 1965 by a record \$2,529 million. (Dollar sales exclude Government-financed programs while supplementary imports consisted mainly of products like those produced in the United States such as grains, oilseeds and products, animal by-products, tobacco, cotton, fruits, and vegetables). The value of U.S. exports is based on the selling price and includes inland freight, insurance and other charges to the port. The value of imports is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight and marine insurance. Thus, the import figures exclude the cost of freight, insurance, and other incidental charges to deliver commodities to the market.

For many supplementary agricultural commodities, a 2-way flow occurs. The United States by a wide margin is a net exporter of these products because it is an efficient and low-cost producer of many quality products moving in world agricultural trade. U.S. exports of wheat, feed grains, oilseeds and products, animal by-products, tobacco, cotton, fruits and vegetables exceed imports by a wide margin.

However, the rapid growth and high level of disposable income in the United States has made this country an important market for foreign produced high cost specialty food items. Commodities like specialty canned meats and cheeses -- produced domestically -- are being increasingly imported to satisfy the tastes of high income consumers. While these items are similar to domestic products, they normally sell at higher prices than do the comparable domestically produced commodities.

Imports of some items vary considerably depending upon the price level in the United States for similar items. For example, imports of dutiable cattle are generally highest when the U.S. price for feeders and stockers are at high levels and drop to low levels when U.S. prices are down.

In recent years, the United States has been a net importer of certain meats, especially boneless beef for processing because of the consistently strong demand for low-grade lean beef for manufacturing. Imported beef is used to manufacture

Table 11.-- U.S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by commodity, calendar years 1964 and 1965

Commodity	1964			1965 1/		
	Exports	Imports	Net + exports - imports	Exports	Imports	Net + exports - imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS						
Animals, live, including poultry	36,196	56,014	-19,818	35,467	116,785	-81,318
Lard	69,810	2/	+69,810	30,214	2/	+30,214
Tallow	154,354	49	+154,305	179,145	49	+179,096
Hides and skins, raw	92,694	71,452	+21,242	108,528	72,661	+35,867
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	17,152	228,599	-211,447	18,922	195,840	-176,918
Beef, canned, including corned	---	26,643	-26,643	---	32,802	-32,802
Pork, canned	1,790	94,263	-92,473	1,299	117,546	-116,247
Other meats, excluding poultry	95,783	61,763	+34,020	83,136	81,470	+1,666
Poultry meat, eggs and egg products..	74,127	1,802	+72,325	70,099	1,292	+68,807
Butter	50,625	362	+50,263	19,415	385	+19,030
Cheese	3,890	39,492	-35,602	3,497	43,023	-39,526
Milk, condensed and evaporated	20,818	164	+20,654	19,783	316	+19,467
Milk, dried, whole and nonfat	76,834	131	+76,703	64,580	174	+64,406
Wool, unmfld., excluding free	3,289	115,431	-112,142	7,906	157,666	-149,760
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured ..	690,090	25,574	+664,516	494,720	22,670	+472,050
Wheat grain	1,338,077	5,703	+1,332,374	1,055,831	1,457	+1,054,374
Wheat flour	128,959	161	+128,798	83,509	224	+83,285
Rice	205,620	581	+205,039	244,055	3,501	+240,554
Feed grains	853,282	20,213	+833,069	1,133,597	14,041	+1,119,556
Other grains and preparations	47,364	21,966	+25,398	40,794	21,387	+19,407
Oilcake and oilcake meal	144,540	2,495	+142,045	186,673	2,627	+184,046
Other feeds and fodders	64,273	19,052	+45,221	83,260	16,854	+66,406
Oilseeds	609,147	48,514	+560,633	687,117	60,669	+626,448
Vegetable oils, expressed	247,575	109,372	+138,203	239,543	113,834	+125,709
Tobacco, unmanufactured	412,832	109,741	+303,091	382,686	129,813	+252,873
Nuts and preparations	27,160	72,687	-45,527	43,334	75,219	-31,885
Citrus fruits	65,619	6,136	+59,483	73,233	4,447	+68,786
Other fresh fruits	59,798	25,711	+34,087	72,015	22,930	+49,085
Dried fruits	41,595	8,056	+33,539	49,845	6,853	+42,992
Canned fruits and juices	104,415	64,912	+39,503	109,889	65,553	+44,336
Other fruits and preparations	7,177	18,951	-11,774	8,141	23,080	-14,939
Sugar, cane or beet	959	458,425	-457,466	479	440,502	-440,023
Vegetables and preparations	156,371	103,356	+53,015	153,911	115,802	+38,109
Food for relief or charity	197,026	---	+197,026	189,390	---	+189,390
Other supplementary (imports)	---	278,524	-278,524	---	286,115	-286,115
EXPORTS AND COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS						
Silk, raw	48	22,456	-22,408	49	19,996	-19,947
Wool, ummfld., free in bond	---	90,198	-90,198	---	71,176	-71,176
Bananas, fresh	0	126,509	-126,509	0	162,344	-162,344
Cocoa or cacao beans	34	130,811	-130,777	0	120,495	-120,495
Coffee	35,469	1,200,281	-1,164,812	30,866	1,060,531	-1,029,665
Tea	1,168	59,735	-58,567	483	57,498	-57,015
Spices	2,812	34,908	-32,096	3,687	46,586	-42,899
Rubber, crude	5,566	200,629	-195,063	11,372	182,331	-170,959
Other complementary (imports)	---	120,224	-120,224	---	118,992	-118,992
Other agricultural (exports)	203,178	---	+203,178	208,167	---	+208,167
Total supplementary	---	2,096,295	---	---	2,247,587	---
Total complementary	---	1,985,751	---	---	1,839,949	---
Total agricultural	6,347,516	4,082,046	+2,265,470	6,228,637	4,087,536	+2,141,101
Total nonagricultural	19,639,718	14,517,814	+5,121,904	20,774,698	17,194,287	+3,580,411
Total, all commodities	25,987,234	18,599,860	+7,387,374	27,003,335	21,281,823	+5,721,512

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than \$500.

such products as frankfurters, prepared hamburgers, and luncheon meats. In the past year, imports of beef fell sharply as many suppliers shipped their meat to Western Europe where prices were higher. In addition, U.S. production of cow beef was larger than the previous year and U.S. prices were down.

Imports of fresh, frozen, and chilled beef and veal totaled 206 million pounds in January-April 1966, an increase of 30 percent over the same months in 1965. However, beef and veal imports currently are below the level of the adjusted base quota, thus not requiring imposition, at this time, of import controls authorized under P.L. 88-482. For more details of this law see the "Import Fact Sheet" in January-February 1966 issue of this publication and USDA June 10, 1966 Press Release 1763-66.

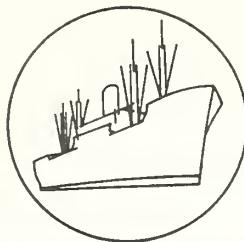
A large part of the fruits and vegetables is imported by the United States during the production off-season, mainly from Mexico and Central America. These import products, supplementing U.S. production, help provide American consumers with high quality products throughout the year.

In recent years the United States has obtained about two-fifths of its sugar requirements from imports. Sugar imports are regulated by the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended to stabilize the domestic market.

The United States is a large exporter of unmanufactured tobacco. Exports exceeded imports by \$253 million in 1965. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco were mainly oriental tobacco to blend with domestic tobaccos to produce the aroma and taste demanded by U.S. smokers. The United States also has imported large quantities of tobacco for the cigar industry.

Prior to World War II, the United States was a net importer of vegetable oil and oil-bearing materials. However, in 1965 exports exceeded imports by over \$750 million. Imported vegetable oils and oil-bearing materials have special properties for industrial, medical, and food processing not found in U.S.-produced products. Such products include coconut oil, copra, babassu oil, carnauba wax, palm oil, and oiticica oil.

The United States is also a net importer of complementary products -- items either not produced in this country or not in commercial volume -- such as coffee, tea, cocoa beans, carpet wool, silk, crude natural rubber, bananas, and certain hard fibers. The import value of this group fell to \$1,840 million in 1965 from \$1,986 million in the previous year. This decline is a continuation of the trend in recent years, resulting from unusually heavy production and carryover stocks of many items produced in tropical areas, particularly coffee and cocoa beans. Some of these products have been partially displaced in this country by man-made products -- synthetic rubber, nylon, detergents, and plastics.



Export Highlights

JULY-MAY 1965-66

U.S. agricultural exports were estimated at \$6,123 million during July-May 1965-66, up 10 percent from the \$5,567 million for the same months of 1964-65 (table 12). Feed grain exports were \$1,239 million compared with \$836 million a year earlier. Feed grain exports were up 48 percent; corn and grain sorghums accounted for the largest share. Hides and skins also increased substantially, up 37 percent from July-May 1964-65. Other large increases occurred for exports of soybeans, protein meal, fruits and preparations, meats and meat products, and wheat and wheat flour. Smaller increases were in exports of poultry products, rice, vegetables and preparations, and tobacco. Cotton, cottonseed and soybean oil, animal fats, oils, and greases, and dairy products were down from last year.

U.S. exports of agricultural products were estimated at \$543 million in May 1966, up 2 percent from \$533 million in May 1965, but down 2 percent from April 1966. Feed grains and wheat and wheat flour accounted for most of the increase over May 1965. Smaller gains also occurred in exports of meats and meat products, hides and skins, soybeans, and protein meal. Cotton exports continued to decline, and were down about one-third from May 1965. Exports of cottonseed and soybean oil were down to \$13 million in May 1966 from \$23 million. Lesser declines occurred in animal fats and oils, dairy products, fruits and preparations, rice, tobacco, vegetables and preparations.

Grains and preparations continued to be the major commodity group exported from the United States. For July-May 1965-66, they accounted for 46 percent of total agricultural exports. Wheat and wheat flour and feed grains each accounted for about 45 percent of the grains and preparations, and rice and other products accounted for the remaining 10 percent.

Japan continued to be the largest market for feed grains followed by the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain and Canada. For July-March 1965-66, Japan received feed grain valued at \$173 million. Rice was exported primarily to Japan and Viet-Nam. India continued to be the largest market for wheat and, as of July-March, accounted for over one-third of U.S. wheat exports. Although Japan ranked second as an outlet for U.S. wheat, it continued as the top dollar market for wheat.

Oilseeds and products were up 7 percent from July-May 1964-65. Soybeans accounted for the largest share -- 60 percent -- and increased 20 percent over year-earlier exports. Exports of protein meal, although smaller, increased by

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,
July-May 1964-65 and 1965-66

Commodity	1964-65	1965-66 <u>1/</u>	Change
	Million dollars		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products <u>2/</u>	197	167	-15
Fats, oils, and greases	221	182	-18
Hides and skins	90	123	+37
Meats and meat products	102	115	+13
Poultry products	62	68	+10
Other	65	68	+5
Total animals, etc. <u>2/</u>	<u>737</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>-2</u>
Cotton, excluding linters	536	360	-33
Fruits and preparations	262	297	+13
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	836	1,239	+48
Rice, milled	186	198	+6
Wheat and flour	1,139	1,276	+12
Other	58	82	+41
Total grains, etc.	<u>2,219</u>	<u>2,795</u>	<u>+26</u>
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils <u>3/</u>	236	174	-26
Soybeans	549	657	+20
Protein meal	165	199	+21
Other	77	71	-8
Total oilseeds, etc. <u>3/</u>	<u>1,027</u>	<u>1,101</u>	<u>+7</u>
Tobacco, unmanufactured	367	380	+4
Vegetables and preparations	139	148	+6
Other	280	319	+14
Total exports	<u>5,567</u>	<u>6,123</u>	<u>+10</u>

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Prior to January 1, 1965, excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

3/ Prior to January 1, 1965, excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

a similar amount. Cottonseed and soybean oil exports were down 26 percent from July-May 1964-65. Japan was the major market for soybeans followed by the Netherlands and West Germany.

Exports of animals and animal products were 2 percent lower in July-May of this year than the corresponding months in 1964-65. Dairy products and animal fats, oils, and greases were down more than enough to offset increases in hides and skins, meats and meat products, and poultry products. Tobacco, fruits, vegetables and preparations were also above the level of last year.

Exports to the European Economic Community, July-April 1965-66

For the first 10 months of fiscal year 1965-66, U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$1,369 million. This was 19 percent above the July-April period a year earlier, and 21 percent above the same months 2 years ago. April 1966 exports totaled \$118 million, up from \$110 million in April 1965, and \$106 million in April 1964.

Exports of agricultural products subject to the EEC's variable levies were valued at \$634 million for July-April 1965-66, an increase of 44 percent over the \$440 million from the corresponding period last year. Feed grains continued to be the predominant commodity subject to variable levies exported to the EEC, and amounted to \$457 million or 72 percent of exports subject to variable levies. Exports of feed grains were 48 percent above the year-earlier level. Large feed grain requirements in the EEC have encouraged increased purchases from the United States. Production of livestock has increased at a rapid rate creating a corresponding demand for feed grains.

U.S. exports of wheat to EEC countries increased sharply from July-April 1964-65 rising over 3½ times. Larger quantities of wheat from the United States have been required because of short wheat crops in EEC countries, particularly West Germany and Belgium. In addition, larger U.S. shipments to the Netherlands for transshipment to other European countries have occurred.

Other products subject to variable levies that have increased over the corresponding period last year were poultry and eggs, rice, rye grain, and lard. Although poultry and eggs increased, turkeys accounted for most of the increase, offsetting declines in broilers and fryers, stewing chickens, and other fresh poultry.

Exports of dairy products to the EEC totaled \$18 million during July-April 1965-66, down 58 percent from the \$43 million of a year earlier. U.S. exports of pork and swine continued to decline, and for July-April of this year, were down 55 percent from last year, and 98 percent from 2 years ago.

Exports of agricultural commodities not subject to variable levies were \$735 million in July-April 1965-66, up 4 percent from July-April of the previous year. Substantial increases occurred in exports of soybeans, up 31 percent and oilcake and meal, up 29 percent. Other increases occurred in exports of fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, tobacco, and variety meats.

U.S. exports of cotton continued to decline and, for July-April 1965-66, totaled \$48 million, down 60 percent from the same months of 1964-65, and 73 percent from 2 years earlier. Vegetable oils were 55 percent below the export value of \$32 million for the same period last year. The decrease in vegetable oils and increase in soybean exports has resulted partially from the expanded oilseed crushing that is occurring in EEC countries, requiring larger quantities of raw oilseeds, and less oilseed products not used as feed.

Of total U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC through April, 46 percent were products subject to variable levies. This was an increase from the same period last year, and up 48 percent from 2 years earlier. Excluding feed grains, wheat, wheat flour, and rye, commodities subject to variable levies have decreased 21 percent from last year and 20 percent from 2 years earlier.

Table 13---U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, April and July-April 1963-66 1/

Commodity	April			July-April		
	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
-- Thousand dollars --						
<u>Variable levy commodities:</u> 2/						
Feed grains.....	29,694	32,006	42,382	238,933	309,082	456,909
Rice.....	2,766	1,238	1,127	12,118	7,821	10,963
Rye grain.....	899	---	505	6,329	1,336	1,633
Wheat grain.....	3,107	4,030	14,055	78,234	26,017	92,397
Wheat flour.....	73	88	110	2,712	1,279	989
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle.....	57	251	62	351	1,791	1,704
Dairy products.....	2,369	340	202	29,336	43,162	18,328
Lard 3/.....	248	41	32	2,545	958	1,193
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine.....	261	60	25	9,250	392	177
 Poultry and eggs:						
Live poultry.....	161	145	174	870	749	1,207
Broilers and fryers.....	909	625	412	10,318	6,091	5,881
Stewing chickens.....	722	228	82	6,697	4,047	1,195
Turkeys.....	372	893	284	8,836	11,289	15,696
Other fresh poultry.....	29	87	48	321	875	485
Eggs.....	270	260	222	2,053	1,384	1,891
Total poultry and eggs.....	2,463	2,238	1,222	29,095	24,435	26,355
 Other.....	825	2,108	1,643	19,386	24,034	23,196
 Total.....	42,762	42,400	61,365	428,289	440,307	633,844
 <u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Canned poultry 4/.....	291	451	165	2,325	3,169	2,464
Cotton, excluding linters.....	11,017	7,826	3,755	173,580	119,061	47,628
Fruits and vegetables.....	4,145	5,218	5,273	74,782	72,547	84,705
Hides and skins.....	2,629	2,988	1,104	18,069	21,205	27,108
Oilcake and meal.....	3,851	6,203	10,225	44,036	84,954	109,473
Soybeans.....	18,556	18,956	21,564	161,617	171,467	225,443
Tallow 4/.....	3,334	2,186	1,321	27,287	28,605	28,565
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	9,130	11,082	5,496	85,654	83,043	94,653
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 4/.....	2,042	2,836	2,321	20,731	26,620	29,070
Vegetable oils, expressed.....	4,454	2,897	118	25,362	31,715	14,126
Food for relief or charity.....	183	1,545	311	7,360	4,603	3,759
Other.....	3,527	5,825	5/4,830	57,857	62,770	5/68,131
Total.....	63,159	68,013	5/56,483	698,660	709,759	5/735,125
 Total EEC.....	105,921	110,413	5/117,848	1,126,949	1,150,066	5/1,368,969

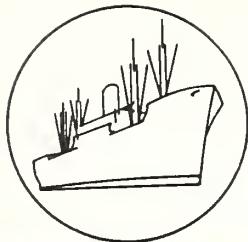
1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products on November 1, 1964. The variable levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies.

3/ Lard for food is a variable levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT.

5/ Preliminary.



Import Highlights

JULY-APRIL 1965-66

U.S. agricultural imports rose to \$3,709 million in July-April 1965-66 from \$3,303 million in those months of 1964-65. Over two-thirds of the increase was due to larger imports of supplementary (partially competitive) commodities. Complementary (noncompetitive) items also gained in July-April over the previous year, although the increase was smaller than for supplementary imports.

Imports of nonagricultural products increased more than did those of agricultural commodities. Nonagricultural imports advanced to \$15,386 million in July-April 1965-66 from the \$12,835 million the same period the previous year. The high level of economic activity in the United States has been the main reason for the sharp rise in imports of manufactures and raw materials. Imports were up sharply for manufactured goods, machinery, and transport equipment. Also, imports of petroleum, nonferrous metals, and chemicals advanced in the July-April period over the previous year.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS

Imports of supplementary products advanced to \$2,034 million in July-April 1965-66 from \$1,748 million for the like months a year earlier. Sharp gains in imports of dutiable cattle, dairy products, meats, and apparel wool accounted for most of the overall gain of this group.

Dutiable cattle imports totaled \$103 million in July-April 1965-66, up \$38 million from the same months in 1964-65. The higher prices for feeder cattle in the United States has encouraged Mexican and Canadian producers to market more cattle in this country. Good feeder steers (550-750 pounds) at Kansas City averaged \$23.82 per 100 pounds in July-April 1965-66 compared with \$19.46 per 100 pounds for the same period in 1964-65. Canada accounted for 54 percent of the dutiable cattle imported and Mexico the rest. Cattle numbers in Mexico increased by 14 percent and in Canada by 7 percent in the past 5 years.

Purchases of meats and meat products increased 35 percent in July-April 1965-66 to \$443 million. Imports of beef and veal were up 26 percent, pork by 45 percent, and mutton by 190 percent. As in the case of dutiable cattle,

Table 14---U.S. agricultural imports for consumption:
Value by commodity, July-April
1964-65 and 1965-66

Commodity	July-April		Change
	1964-65	1965-66	
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>
SUPPLEMENTARY			
<u>Animals and animal products:</u>			
Animals, live	51	120	+135
Dairy products	56	67	+20
Hides and skins	58	65	+12
Meat and meat products	329	443	+35
Wool, apparel	116	146	+26
Other	38	45	+18
Total animals and products	648	886	+37
Cotton, excluding linters	21	22	+5
Fruits and preparations	96	97	+1
Grains and preparations	36	34	-6
Nuts and preparations	64	70	+9
Oilseeds and products	152	150	-1
Sugar, cane	357	377	+6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	103	105	+2
Vegetables and preparations	95	115	+21
Wines	54	61	+13
Other	121	117	-3
Total supplementary	1,747	2,034	+16
COMPLEMENTARY			
<u>Bananas, fresh</u>	130	136	+5
Coffee	908	1,000	+10
Cocoa beans	97	115	+19
Essential oils	22	26	+18
Rubber, crude, natural	162	153	-6
Spices	33	40	+21
Tea	48	51	+6
Wool, carpet	63	61	-3
Other	93	93	0
Total complementary	1,556	1,675	+8
Total imports	3,303	3,709	+12

higher U.S. prices have encouraged foreign countries to ship increased amounts to the United States in recent months. Foreign suppliers of beef have received somewhat higher prices from sales in the United States than in Europe in recent months. Also contributing to the rise in imports was an 11 percent decline in U.S. pork production in 1965. The increase in pork imports has been accounted for by Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland. A 26 percent increase in imports of apparel wool reflected attractive world prices and the high level of mill activity in this country.

The value increase in tobacco imports of \$2 million in July-April resulted from higher prices as quantity fell 7 million pounds. Unfavorable growing conditions in domestic areas producing winter vegetables and fruits stimulated imports of fresh vegetables and fruits in July-April.

COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS

U.S. imports of complementary products totaled \$1,675 million in July-April 1964-65, up 8 percent from the same months in the previous year. Bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, and spices increased substantially. The gain in bananas represented higher prices. The volume of banana imports was about the same as the previous period while the value was up 5 percent. Principal banana suppliers were Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, and Costa Rica.

Coffee imports reached \$1,000 million in July-April 1965-66, up 10 percent from the comparable period a year earlier. The volume of coffee advanced 20 percent to 2,681 million pounds. Lower world prices and larger imports of lower priced African coffees were responsible for the greater gain in volume.

Imports of cocoa beans rose to \$115 million or 19 percent. Imports were stimulated by lower prices during July-April. Principal sources of cocoa beans were Ghana, Nigeria, and Brazil.

Spice imports reached \$40 million, up \$7 million from a year earlier. Underground black pepper and vanilla beans were the principal products advancing during July-April.

Other increases during July-April were noted for herbs, essential oils, hard fibers, and tea. Small value declines were recorded for instant coffee, prepared cocoa, crude natural rubber, and carpet wool.

Table 15.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1965 and 1966 and July-April 1964-65 and 1965-66

Commodity exported	Unit:	April 1/		July-April 1/					
		1965	Quantity Thousands	1965	Value Thousands dollars	1965	Quantity Thousands	1965-66	Value Thousands dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle	No.	4	3	1,293	1,438	38	40	12,619	13,391
Poultry, live -	No.	2,604	3,624	1,096	1,590	21,429	27,623	7,562	10,147
Baby chicks (chickens)	2/	2/	2/	180	152	2/	2/	1,831	2,131
Other live poultry	2/	2/	2/	284	453	2/	2/	4,899	4,286
Total animals, live		---	2,853	3,633	---	---	---	26,911	29,955
Dairy products:									
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	Lb.	3,406	1,100	2,174	871	19,384	10,910	11,715	7,598
Butter, including donations	Lb.	2,857	322	1,171	101	117,405	6,445	49,288	2,308
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	773	393	382	237	7,086	5,439	3,499	2,877
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	1,609	1,918	1,158	1,251	12,818	14,502	8,554	10,118
Milk and cream -									
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations: Lb.		8,404	8,197	1,902	1,684	84,773	83,025	17,982	17,891
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	1,780	954	765	279	11,549	16,232	5,482	6,105
Fresh	Lb.	88	78	155	112	876	821	1,167	1,165
Nonfat dry, including donations	Gal.	110,048	63,180	13,615	10,412	755,146	677,204	77,626	101,410
Other	2/	2/	2/	535	378	2/	2/	4,035	3,652
Total dairy products		---	21,857	15,325	---	---	---	179,348	153,124
Fats, oils, and greases:									
Lard	Lb.	38,009	5,462	4,654	783	408,657	151,989	44,534	19,305
Tallow -									
Edible	Lb.	393	270	45	37	4,324	2,694	520	364
Inedible	Lb.	215,289	133,164	20,111	11,661	1,679,778	1,492,797	136,985	129,178
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	10,580	10,082	1,179	1,137	169,852	146,557	15,751	16,079
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	264,271	148,978	25,989	13,618	2,262,611	1,793,937	197,790	164,926
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal	Lb.	4,019	2,010	1,943	1,385	53,276	30,364	22,692	17,485
Fork	Lb.	4,177	2,696	1,231	1,031	58,350	36,473	16,582	14,421
Sausage casings	Lb.	934	806	653	714	10,209	10,926	6,457	7,535
Variety meats (edible offals)	Lb.	17,771	13,630	4,122	3,676	187,314	179,365	40,809	48,495
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	1,930	1,747	748	988	15,178	19,295	6,151	8,989
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	28,831	20,889	8,697	7,794	324,327	276,423	92,691	96,925
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	290	134	213	127	2,579	2,139	2,721	1,248
Eggs in the shell -									
Hatching	Doz.	875	1,405	801	1,188	5,992	7,654	6,213	6,832
Other	Doz.	119	364	39	145	1,654	6,779	581	2,640
Poultry meat -									
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	9,255	8,876	2,344	2,265	110,769	100,979	26,051	26,230
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,922	1,183	1,042	429	40,356	52,703	14,390	18,612
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,009	854	357	310	7,573	8,223	2,604	3,004
Canned and otherwise preserved	Lb.	2,525	1,345	603	336	17,993	16,552	4,480	4,364
Total poultry products		---	5,399	4,900	---	---	---	57,040	63,010

Continued -

Table 15.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1965 and 1966 and July-April 1964-65 and 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity	April 1/	Value	1966	1965	Value	July-April 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Other animal products:</u>								
Feathers, crude or dressed	:lb.	204	111	213	144	1,672	1,179	1,421
Celatin, edible	:lb.	174	136	124	99	2,641	1,646	4,935
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	:lb.	497	882	135	218	5,264	6,290	1,831
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	:No.	1,871	1,314	10,165	11,662	14,327	15,818	77,892
Honey	:Lb.	860	677	131	116	6,764	12,405	1,280
Wool, unmanufactured	:C.Lb.	612	633	516	544	3,373	7,747	3,390
Other	:--	2/	2/	2,315	1,767	2/	2/	19,089
Total other animal products	:--	--	--	13,599	14,550	--	--	19,456
Total animals and animal products	:--	--	--	78,394	59,820	--	--	109,838
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u>								
<u>Cotton, unmanufactured:</u>								
Cotton	:RBale:	407	177	52,449	22,517	3,842	2,675	502,030
Linters	:RBale:	29	30	951	834	215	237	337,390
Total cotton and linters	:RBale:	436	207	53,400	23,351	4,057	2,912	6,113
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>								
<u>Canned -</u>								
Fruit cocktail	:lb.	7,880	9,421	1,178	1,626	148,880	111,435	22,776
Peaches	:lb.	11,269	8,741	1,157	937	213,363	189,290	22,778
Pears	:lb.	528	943	95	175	5,860	4,922	1,076
Pineapples	:lb.	2,874	2,026	529	340	75,918	86,486	11,281
Other	:lb.	3,262	2,632	641	513	24,092	56,727	6,051
Total canned fruits	:lb.	25,774	23,764	3,600	3,591	478,113	448,860	63,962
<u>Dried -</u>								
Prunes	:lb.	5,525	5,135	1,020	1,073	85,763	110,681	16,058
Raisins (dried grapes)	:lb.	9,031	7,166	1,470	1,340	98,550	109,939	17,543
Other	:lb.	1,034	1,036	324	415	15,015	16,291	4,740
Total dried fruits	:lb.	15,590	13,337	2,814	2,828	199,328	236,911	38,341
<u>Fresh -</u>								
Apples	:lb.	16,767	17,128	1,485	1,531	190,774	260,989	17,068
Berries	:lb.	1,307	2,029	344	619	15,394	12,873	2,983
Grapefruit	:lb.	20,507	20,920	1,088	1,326	149,866	165,801	8,862
Grapes	:lb.	1,909	3,652	244	395	195,224	255,963	18,954
Lemons and limes	:lb.	14,503	25,438	1,300	2,073	145,508	210,745	11,953
Oranges and tangerines	:lb.	44,825	63,301	3,863	5,024	313,091	444,804	29,066
Pears	:lb.	1,055	1,660	108	176	55,839	68,582	5,177
Other	:lb.	5,632	2,000	296	352	108,397	144,127	7,662
Total fresh fruits	:lb.	106,505	137,308	8,828	11,496	1,174,093	1,563,884	101,725
<u>Fruit juices -</u>								
Grapefruit	:Gal.	1,138	287	887	334	3,554	2,454	3,548
Orange	:Gal.	812	990	1,671	2,185	5,803	7,986	14,388
Other	:Gal.	919	911	963	947	9,716	9,556	9,056
Total fruit juices	:Gal.	2,869	2,188	3,521	3,466	19,073	19,996	26,992
<u>Frozen fruits</u>								
Other	:Lb.	585	595	104	110	6,803	15,347	1,241
Total fruits and preparations	:--	--	--	19,213	21,869	--	2/	4,422
						--	--	236,683
								274,439

Continued -

Table 15.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1965 and 1966 and July-April 1964-65 and 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	April 1/		Value 1966	July-April 1/		Value 1965-66
		1965	Quantity Thousands		dollars	1,000	
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>							
Feed grains and products -							
Barley grain (48 lb.)	:Bu.	3,591	7,576	4,521	9,992	41,636	59,707
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	:Bu.	41,844	64,410	60,550	89	417,153	565,628
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	:Bu.	12,109	24,126	15,313	29,816	93,803	204,895
Oats grain (32 lb.)	:Bu.	29	3,299	36	2,509	2,963	27,165
Total feed grains	:M.Ton	1,449	2,462	80,420	132,259	13,929	21,267
Malt and flour, including barley malt	:Lb.	5,138	9,355	494	590	55,948	71,411
Corn grits and hominy	:Lb.	2,612	3,571	111	154	34,593	34,142
Cornmeal, including donations	:Gwt.	533	295	2,103	1,140	3,958	3,464
Cornstarch	:Lb.	6,213	6,820	643	729	60,684	65,642
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	:Lb.	132	1,397	25	76	7,654	12,851
Total feed grains and products	:M.Ton	1,502	2,501	83,796	134,948	14,366	21,684
Rice -							
Milled, including donations	:Lb.	349,340	202,695	24,543	14,702	2,210,793	2,519,105
Paddy or rough	:Lb.	403	4,546	42	393	9,819	14,679
Total rice (milled basis)	:Lb.	349,601	205,650	24,585	15,095	2,217,175	2,528,647
Rye grain (56 lb.)	:Bu.	107	1,047	150	1,345	1,575	2,723
Wheat and flour, including donations -							
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	:Bu.	63,252	77,860	104,691	126,548	516,319	645,583
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	:Gwt.	3,757	3,178	13,920	12,773	29,729	25,754
Total wheat and flour	:Bu.	71,818	85,105	118,621	139,321	584,101	704,301
Bakery products	:Lb.	1,332	1,426	604	815	13,180	13,749
Other, including donations	:---	2/	3,252	4,471	2/	2/	5,527
Total grains and preparations	:---	---	231,008	295,995	---	---	17,128
Oilsseeds and products:							
Oils, Including donations -							
Cottonseed oil	:Lb.	45,116	11,193	6,830	1,621	521,285	351,633
Soybean oil	:Lb.	106,028	47,785	14,867	7,018	1,171,257	857,432
Other	:Lb.	26,644	12,163	4,033	2,485	261,016	191,896
Total oilsseeds (except essential)	:Lb.	175,788	71,141	25,730	11,124	1,953,558	1,400,961
Oilsseeds -							
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	:Bu.	0	227	0	556	5,873	3,499
Soybeans (60 lb.)	:Bu.	17,585	20,217	55,152	60,499	174,774	215,462
Other	:Lb.	2/	2/	1,497	2/	2/	495,744
Total oilsseeds	:---	---	56,649	62,053	---	---	16,539
Protein meal (oil-cake and meal) -	:S.Ton	184	250	13,194	19,428	2,023	2,374
Total oilsseeds and products	:---	---	96,283	92,605	---	---	152,333
Tobacco, unmanufactured:							
Burley	:Lb.	3,683	2,162	2,602	2,475	36,427	40,133
Cigar wrapper	:Lb.	545	365	1,663	782	3,095	3,839
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	:Lb.	960	1,008	480	588	17,947	20,994
Flue-cured	:Lb.	32,247	16,042	26,158	14,331	318,478	311,998
Maryland	:Lb.	684	519	601	463	8,957	9,351
Other	:Lb.	4,400	3,095	2,511	1,345	27,230	34,384
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	:Lb.	42,519	23,191	34,015	19,984	412,134	420,699

Table 15.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
April 1965 and 1966 and July-April 1964-65 and 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	April 1/		July-April 1/	
		1965	Quantity	1966	Value
Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	:Lb.	1,352	475	354	142
Soups	:Lb.	1,288	1,431	309	334
Tomato paste and puree	:Lb.	779	462	171	124
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	:Lb.	637	297	80	54
Other	:Lb.	7,675	5,474	885	874
Total canned vegetables	:Lb.	11,731	8,081	1,795	1,582
Dried beans, including donations	:Lb.	11,159	19,423	1,164	2,109
Dried peas, including cow and chick	:Lb.	21,117	16,398	1,099	1,259
Fresh -					
Lettuce	:Lb.	16,952	23,194	992	1,188
Onions	:Lb.	10,943	4,902	464	290
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	:Lb.	4,985	21,153	254	674
Tomatoes	:Lb.	6,291	3,682	605	406
Other	:Lb.	49,676	61,211	2,954	3,951
Total fresh vegetables	:Lb.	88,847	114,082	5,269	6,509
Frozen vegetables	:Lb.	1,107	1,529	299	298
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	:Lb.	1,502	1,568	655	497
Vegetable seasonings	:Lb.	1,046	590	429	321
Tomato juice, canned	:Gal.	382	136	344	125
Other	:Lb.	2/	2/	1,249	1,443
Total vegetables and preparations		---	---	12,307	14,089
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	:Lb.	2,388	1,439	2,729	1,296
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude	:Lb.	1,015	643	516	642
Essential oils, natural	:Lb.	884	875	2,172	1,944
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal): ---		2/	2/	6,951	6,516
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	:Lb.	2/	2/	2,843	2,550
Hops	:Lb.	1,618	2,375	1,055	1,592
Nursery and greenhouse stock	:Lb.	32,623	2/	819	1,087
Nuts and preparations	:Lb.	5,642	14,663	4,525	2,857
Seeds (except oilseeds)	:Lb.	400	11,255	1,486	1,959
Spices	:Lb.	2/	2/	331	344
Other, including donations	:Lb.	---	---	5,738	3,820
Total other vegetable products		---	---	29,165	24,607
Total vegetable products		---	---	475,391	492,500
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	---	553,785	552,320
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	---	2,031,369	2,005,594
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	---	2,585,154	2,557,914

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins", reported in value only.

Table 16.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
April 1965 and 1966 and July-April 1964-65 and 1965-66

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	1965	Quantity	1966	Value	1965	Quantity	1966	Value	1964-65	1965-66
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars		Thousands	Thousands	dollars		1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS											
Animals, live:											
Cattle, dutiable	No.	81	91	4,888	6,716	466	1,124	37,577	102,937		
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	3	555	798	14	17	4,947	5,953		
Horses	No.	2/	2/	522	1,049	2	2	7,575	9,196		
Other (including live poultry)	No.	3/	3/	137	284	3/	3/	938	1,855		
Total animals, live		---	6,082	8,847	---	---	---	51,037	119,941		
Dairy products:											
Butter	Lb.	88	13	50	9	573	600	309	323		
Cheese -											
Blue-mold	Lb.	598	462	302	230	3,383	3,850	1,702	1,935		
Cheddar	Lb.	62	625	30	201	1,842	2,160	6,113	7,736		
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	811	944	372	431	5,710	7,359	2,650	3,420		
Pecorino	Lb.	1,079	604	700	433	14,685	14,087	9,688	11,814		
Swiss	Lb.	1,744	1,365	906	730	13,551	15,331	7,641	8,513		
Other	Lb.	3,600	3,841	1,693	1,486	25,591	35,651	11,982	14,767		
Total cheese	Lb.	7,894	7,841	4,003	3,511	64,586	78,438	34,256	41,185		
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	9,124	9,686	2,438	2,454	87,578	72,852	18,993	22,512		
Other	No.	3/	3/	628	379	3/	3/	1,997	3,107		
Total dairy products		---	7,149	6,353	---	---	---	55,555	67,127		
Hides and meat products:											
Calf skins	Lb.	521	103	259	73	6,113	1,891	2,579	1,075		
Cattle hides	Lb.	919	499	162	180	8,657	14,835	1,398	2,661		
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,744	1,213	2,026	1,092	15,172	14,726	10,470	12,191		
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	8,285	7,922	4,580	6,030	49,724	53,949	27,628	34,969		
Other 4/	Lb.	3,251	2,186	1,498	1,520	32,359	25,204	15,992	13,777		
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	15,120	11,923	8,325	8,895	112,025	110,605	57,047	64,673		
Meat and meat products:											
Beef and veal -											
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	30,636	57,242	10,230	21,765	478,516	541,890	156,169	189,592		
Other	Lb.	7,385	7,662	3,001	3,187	71,252	99,948	26,091	39,306		
Total beef and veal	Lb.	38,621	64,904	13,231	24,952	549,768	641,838	182,260	228,896		
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	2,414	8,515	573	2,502	20,683	53,268	4,940	14,209		
Fork -											
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,657	3,882	1,362	1,613	33,511	39,734	12,130	17,364		
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	20,205	19,427	13,143	14,968	127,594	169,689	83,528	122,132		
Other	Lb.	3,850	5,747	2,152	3,120	28,955	41,851	17,303	24,047		
Total pork	Lb.	27,712	29,056	16,637	19,701	190,060	251,274	112,961	163,543		
Sausage casings	No.	3/	8,233	1,813	2,123	3/	3/	14,638	17,775		
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	7,793	8,233	1,484	1,989	67,219	78,584	14,629	18,979		
Total meat and products (except poultry)		---	33,038	51,267	---	---	---	329,428	443,404		
Poultry products:											
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	2/	53	1,577	1	191	86	1,904	14	413	
Eggs in the shell	Lb.	310	89	196	22	916	1,618	591	874		
Fowl meat	Doz.	7	36	126	409	173	217	427	560		
Total poultry products		---	---	---	---	---	---	1,022	1,847		Continued -

Table 16.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1965 and 1966 and July-April 1964-65 and 1965-66 - Continued

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Table 16.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1965 and 1966 and July-April 1964-65 and 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Quantity 1965	Value 1965	April 1/ 1966	Quantity 1966	Value 1966	Quantity 1964-65	Value 1964-65	July-April 1/ 1965-66	Value 1965-66
Nuts and preparations:										
Almonds	Lb.	6	49	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Brazil nuts	Lb.	353	518	190	181	24,671	20,360	7,119	7,036	154
Cashew nuts	Lb.	6,095	6,327	3,227	3,349	57,114	60,209	29,603	31,101	101
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	8,495	9,138	1,106	1,267	102,781	113,151	13,372	15,341	341
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,890	1,094	1,013	533	12,514	17,003	6,391	9,286	286
Other	3/	3/	3/	703	460	3/	3/	7,756	6,839	839
Total nuts and preparations	—	—	—	6,244	5,809	—	—	64,403	69,757	757
Oils and products:										
Oils, edible and inedible -										
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,562	885	706	378	14,556	16,053	6,948	5,721	721
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,915	1,186	817	375	10,213	11,719	4,421	4,169	169
Castor oil	Lb.	15,578	6,258	1,372	669	111,788	107,449	10,861	9,618	618
Coconut oil	Lb.	51,647	10,387	7,006	1,279	386,729	368,328	48,122	46,692	692
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	5,735	4,812	1,749	1,464	46,233	36,729	13,103	11,404	404
Palm oil	Lb.	885	3,607	102	388	6,077	11,344	627	1,306	306
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	8,844	7,057	1,255	991	74,487	76,696	9,368	11,464	464
Tung oil	Lb.	2,170	2,159	484	450	25,299	20,183	5,186	4,500	500
Other	Lb.	7,070	3,566	1,122	687	22,015	23,371	4,280	4,824	824
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	95,406	39,917	14,613	6,781	697,397	671,882	103,016	99,708	708
Oilseeds -										
Copra	Lb.	35,280	50,944	3,326	4,288	536,274	457,577	43,492	40,817	817
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,791	2,888	385	581	19,189	23,895	2,825	3,841	841
Other	3/	3/	3/	171	143	3/	3/	1,755	2,609	609
Total oilseeds	—	—	—	3,882	5,012	—	—	—	48,072	47,267
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	7,216	11,486	216	333	41,684	88,383	1,197	2,624	624
Total oilseeds and products	—	—	—	18,711	12,126	—	—	—	152,285	149,592
Sugar and related products:										
Cane sugar	S.Ton	327	304	38,561	37,849	3,139	3,261	357,243	376,984	984
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	32,633	29,835	3,351	2,249	184,097	208,463	20,353	16,772	772
Other	3/	3/	3/	538	955	3/	3/	5,594	6,524	524
Total sugar and related products	—	—	—	12,450	41,053	—	—	—	383,190	400,310
Vegetables and preparations:										
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	2,228	1,768	1,153	988	7,440	10,161	4,100	5,579	579
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	5,880	11,881	717	1,346	88,373	121,730	10,865	13,684	684
Fresh or dried -										
Cucumbers	Lb.	4,041	5,769	350	664	74,403	70,206	5,200	5,269	269
Garlic	Lb.	2,367	2,295	306	384	15,335	13,079	1,970	1,769	769
Onions	Lb.	4,774	9,335	236	484	36,937	48,283	1,975	2,964	964
Potatoes, white	Lb.	47,127	16,389	1,426	581	297,362	100,478	8,574	2,793	793
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	56,221	80,954	6,366	11,696	210,125	281,294	22,670	41,021	021
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	5,321	5,679	139	64	92,708	83,904	2,035	1,803	803
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	2,384	1,246	318	237	21,676	21,676	2,178	2,675	675
Tapioca, cassava	Lb.	36,108	27,645	1,239	921	295,966	269,211	9,449	9,044	044
Other	3/	3/	3/	3,020	3,627	3/	3/	25,942	28,584	584
Total vegetables and preparations	—	—	—	15,270	20,992	—	—	—	94,958	115,185

Continued -

Table 16.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
April 1965 and 1966 and July-April 1964-65 and 1965-66 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Quantity 1965 :	Value 1966 :	April 1/ 1965	Quantity 1966 :	Value 1966 :	Quantity 1964-65 :	Value 1965-66 :	July-April 1/ 1965-66
<i>Other vegetable products:</i>									
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hops	Lb.	356	435	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton	6	8	1,416	365	361	6,484	6,740	15,177
Malt Liquors	Gal.	1,924	1,755	2,132	1,592	1,592	45	6,964	12,783
Nursery and greenhouse stock	—	—	—	—	—	1,994	16,733	41	7,114
Seeds, field and garden	—	—	—	—	—	279	3/	16,426	8,101
Spices	Lb.	6,391	5,071	1,195	1,320	1,320	3/	3/	18,183
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	13,773	16,413	9,555	749	747	218	56,453	13,622
Wines	Gal.	1,408	1,270	5,673	5,387	5,387	152,356	144,974	15,264
Other	—	—	—	—	—	1,052	650	3/	9,413
Total other vegetable products	—	—	—	—	—	24,330	24,824	3/	104,553
Total vegetable products	—	—	—	—	—	125,756	122,316	—	61,138
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	205,165	218,452	—	7,117
<i>COMPLEMENTARY</i>									
Bananas	Lb.	334,101	254,411	15,394	12,279	2,860,583	2,864,331	129,932	135,830
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	220,218	260,106	84,035	97,102	2,237,588	2,680,957	908,328	999,662
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	203	496	243	524	2,676	3,399	3,559	3,810
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	57,174	65,347	9,205	10,065	476,389	831,141	97,343	115,178
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	10,386	8,732	1,444	808	105,330	102,125	18,300	14,626
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	2,396	3/	17,197	20,713
Essential or distilled oils	—	—	—	—	—	2,454	2,348	3/	22,240
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton	118,541	99,301	2,619	1,042	18,730	833,901	867,314	25,953
Rubber, crude	Lb.	118	12	3/	3/	1,278	3,369	3,254	162,201
Silk, raw	Lb.	238	11	372	2,042	2,390	91,690	86,040	152,766
Spices	Lb.	11,029	8,522	4,334	3,060	3,060	32,620	40,117	19,356
Tee	Lb.	15,994	13,778	7,385	6,188	107,250	113,675	47,803	50,566
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	13,956	12,146	7,444	6,137	108,479	119,146	62,880	61,113
Other complementary agricultural products	—	—	—	—	—	939	681	3/	9,235
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	163,203	164,532	—	1,556,111
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,673,208
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,709,273
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,385,924
1/ Preliminary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,139,394
2/ Less than 500.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,095,162
3/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in pieces only.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17.--U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-April 1965-66

Country	Agricultural Imports				Agricultural Exports				Agricultural Imports				
	Exports	Total	Complementary	Supplementary	Country	Exports	Total	Complementary	Country	Exports	Total	Supplementary	
	-- Thousand dollars --					-- Thousand dollars --				-- Thousand dollars --			
Greenland	0	6	0	0	6: Norway	39,741	2,274	66	66	2,208			
Canada	4,96,431	215,600	7,857	1	Denmark	69,751	83,401	224	224	83,177			
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is..	21	1	1	0:	United Kingdom	381,224	22,458	7,088	7,088	15,370			
Latin American Republics:					Ireland	23,709	9,359	1,176	1,176	8,183			
Mexico	72,510	249,849	62,374	187,475:	Netherlands	437,566	78,890	9,152	9,152	69,738			
Guatemala	8,816	61,068	53,024	8,044:	Belgium and Luxembourg	159,768	10,314	1,227	1,227	9,087			
El Salvador	6,912	34,162	31,131	3,031:	Unidentified W. Europe 1/	0	0	---	---	---			
Honduras	5,208	54,630	49,750	4,880:	France	121,138	57,558	6,863	6,863	50,695			
Nicaragua	6,228	25,107	13,061	12,046:	West Germany	406,465	35,061	2,373	2,373	32,688			
Costa Rica	4,355	42,004	33,356	8,648:	East Germany	15,766	212	0	0	212			
Panama	14,178	33,692	31,961	1,793:	Austria	13,575	2,156	64	64	2,092			
Cuba	0	1,983	0	1,983:	Czechoslovakia	35,616	1,842	12	12	1,830			
Haiti	7,762	11,437	7,934	3,503:	Hungary	5,886	502	103	103	3,399			
Dominican Republic	19,837	74,813	20,950	53,863:	Switzerland	58,424	10,708	1,463	1,463	9,245			
Colombia	28,736	186,921	178,905	8,016:	Finland	15,323	1,332	28	28	1,304			
Venezuela	64,542	16,739	16,083	656:	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0			
Ecuador	9,319	81,234	74,459	6,775:	Latvia	0	0	0	0	0			
Peru	29,852	70,328	21,792	48,536:	Poland and Danzig	27,889	33,947	169	169	33,778			
Bolivia	7,130	1,937	620	1,317:	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	19,330	2,400	718	718	1,682			
Chile	27,859	5,669	130	5,539:	Azores	559	163	0	0	163			
Brazil	53	70,408	405,051	329,101	75,950:	Spain	169,498	38,008	1,752	1,752	36,256		
Paraguay	-	508	10,465	2,359	8,106:	Portugal	21,726	8,659	168	168	8,491		
Uruguay	-	1,461	26,993	93	26,300:	Gibraltar	141	50	43	43	7		
Argentina	3,658	79,983	17,419	62,564:	Malta and Gozo	853	0	0	0	0	0		
Total L. A. Republics	389,284	1,473,465	944,502	528,962:	Italy	243,662	64,685	7,640	7,640	57,045			
Other Latin America:					Free Terr. of Trieste	24	3	2	2	1			
British Honduras	1,888	806	327	479:	Yugoslavia	97,747	19,295	641	641	18,654			
Canal Zone	0	195	195	0:	Albania	133	108	67	67	44			
Bermuda	5,307	31	31	31:	Greece	28,981	31,655	428	428	31,227			
Bahamas	13,237	1,725	5	1,720:	Romania	3,115	517	85	85	432			
Jamaica	18,402	12,449	1,962	10,487:	Bulgaria	1,805	1,634	355	355	1,279			
Leeward and Windward Is..	2,667	1,813	1,239	574:	Turkey	22,986	58,860	1,943	1,943	56,917			
Barbados	1,862	1,945	0	1,945:	Cyprus	710	932	381	381	551			
Trinidad and Tobago	7,724	4,191	1,552	2,639:	Total Europe	2,471,533	580,293	44,819	44,819	535,574			
Netherlands Antilles	9,027	94	69	25:									
French West Indies	1,861	4,953	642	4,311: Asia:									
British Guiana	3,373	3,221	42	3,179:	Syrian Arab Republic	1,163	2,495	2,075	2,075	420			
Surinam	2,913	276	276	0:	Lebanon	20,916	4,278	1,300	1,300	2,978			
French Guiana	114	61	50	11:	Iraq	2,205	2,869	2,318	2,318	551			
Falkland Islands	8	4	0	4:	Iran	34,681	15,614	1,009	1,009	14,605			
Total Latin America	4,57,667	1,505,229	950,861	554,368:	Israel	63,122	1,957	314	314	1,643			
Europe:					Jordan	7,440	20	19	19	1			
Iceland	4,153	549	357	192:	Gaza Strip	1,957	13	0	0	13			
Sweden	43,939	2,859	222	2,637:	Kuwait	4,957	0	0	0	0			
					Saudi Arabia	17,087	0	0	0	0			
					Other Arabia Pen. States ..	782	1,276	1,260	1,260	16			

Continued -

Table 17.--U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-April 1965-66 - Continued

✓ Not available by countries.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

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